

Stunning comeback at stock exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — In what most qualified observers termed a "stunning reversal," prices on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange boomed yesterday.

In one of the sharpest one-session rallies ever experienced on the exchange, one out of every two equities advanced by 5 per cent or more. No fewer than 99 securities were established as buyers only, with their price automatically raised by 5 per cent without any trading taking place.

Another 162 issues rose by more than 5 per cent, with the vast majority gaining 10 per cent.

The general share index, excluding commercial banks, was ahead by 6.03 per cent. Considering that nearly 100 securities were not traded as a result of being registered as buyers only, the turnover of more than IS2.5 billion was considered very high.

In contrast to the preceding five sessions, when the securities departments of the Tel Aviv-based commercial banks were crisscrossed with nervous investors, few individuals were to be seen in the early morning hours yesterday.

A veteran money manager recommended caution insofar as making renewed commitments in the market.

"On Wednesday, professionals were in there picking up bargains. Others, lured by the prospect of a

turnaround, joined the buying wave yesterday. It could well be that the public will be drawn in on Sunday and the professionals will sell out at a substantial profit. If the public finds that the market subsequently stalls, it could then trigger a new selling wave," he suggested.

The Rieger-Fishman group's Ronit and Anat mutual funds came in for surprisingly high demand. Ronit, which as its zenith held assets that totalled some IS9b, was battered over the critical four-session selling wave, with its unit price declining by some 50 per cent. But after Wednesday's advance, it rebounded by more than 8 per cent. Yesterday's sharp rally was responsible for a further advance, as well as a major gain in Ronit's total assets.

One observer suggested that the Rieger-Fishman group had become not only a sentimental favourite, but that more than a few people were betting on the acumen of the two financial managers to recoup losses.

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, notwithstanding his recent comments about the importance of the stock exchange to the economy, continued to come under severe criticism. "His prestige has been tarnished beyond repair, even if the market makes a major rebound. He has shown a total lack of understanding of the dynamics of the capital market, and he more than anyone else is to be blamed for the recent events," stated a securities adviser.

Eitan summoned to testify in Hebron mistreatment trial

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan has been summoned to appear before the Central Command Military Court in Jaffa to explain orders he issued last April on how to quell disturbances in the West Bank.

Eitan was summoned on the insistence of one of the defence lawyers in the trial of an IDF major, Rav-Seren David "Dudu" Mofaz, and six soldiers who are accused of assaulting and brutally mistreating Arabs in the Hebron area last spring.

Military sources said yesterday that as far as is known, this is the first time that a chief of staff has been called as a witness in a trial of this nature, where he is to be questioned about policies and

guidelines he issued. Eitan is due to appear on or before February 7, when the defence is to present its summation.

The star witness of yesterday's proceedings in the dilapidated old building which serves the court in the old part of Jaffa was OC Central Command Aluf Ori Orr. The lucky general appeared at his own initiative with the declared intention of trying to contradict the impression made in the court and in the media last week, following the publication of two of Eitan's written orders on how to handle trouble in the administered areas.

In these documents, Eitan called for "punishment by expulsion," issued orders that the parents of teenage demonstrators were to be punished and that suspected

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

It's warmer than this even in Europe

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEIT DAGAN. — The cold weather will persist at least through Sunday, accompanied by scattered showers, the duty weatherman at the meteorological institute said here yesterday.

He added that in recent days most of Israel had been colder than many capitals in Europe. Yesterday,

for example, London was enjoying 13 degrees centigrade, central European cities were averaging between 12 and 14 degrees, and in Leningrad it was 5 above zero.

The insurance fund for natural risks in agriculture yesterday declined to give any figures on losses, explaining that in many fields there is so much water that assessors cannot make estimates.



Eli Hollander, 5, plants a tree yesterday in Jerusalem's Kiryat Hayovel neighbourhood for Tu B'Shvat. Story Page 3. (Rahumim Israeli)

Netanya to be one site of subcommittee talks

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — The delegations of Israel, Lebanon and the U.S. yesterday agreed that the subcommittees will meet next Tuesday and Wednesday in Netanya. The change in venue followed a request by the Lebanese to meet in Nahariya, which Israel rejected. The main delegation will continue to meet at Kiryat Shmona and Haide.

A senior source told *The Jerusalem Post* that Israel preferred Netanya to Nahariya because the

hotels in Nahariya are reportedly crowded.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner told reporters that the subcommittees yesterday discussed the "framework of mutual relations," the withdrawal of foreign forces, security arrangements and possible guarantees.

The following joint communique was issued yesterday following the talks: "We discussed today in detail in the three subcommittees matters related to the framework of mutual relations, security and withdrawal

Lebanon ready to guarantee no attacks from its soil

BEIRUT (AP). — Lebanon is ready to guarantee that there will be no further attacks on Israel from Lebanese territory, but cannot compromise its sovereignty by allowing Israeli observation posts to remain in the country, Foreign Minister Elie Salem said yesterday.

"Israel has one legitimate claim — that Lebanon never again be used as a base for operations against it. Lebanon is willing to give this commitment," Salem told a news conference for foreign reporters. "(But) Lebanon will not accept (early warning) stations that might

compromise the security of Lebanon, the security of Syria, Turkey, Iraq or any other country of the Middle East."

"We are willing to go a long way to assure any fair observer that Lebanon has met the fair conditions that a neighbour expects of it... (But) the presence of Israeli troops is not acceptable."

Salem said he is still optimistic that a solution can be found in the stalled U.S.-Israeli-Lebanese negotiations on withdrawal. But he added it might take "some long (early warning) stations that might

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Direct cost of Lebanon war: IS48b.

Post Defence Correspondent

The direct cost of the war in Lebanon, projected through to March 31 this year, will be IS48.2 billion. This figure, issued by the IDF spokesman last night, does not include any indirect costs, such as the impact of reserve call-up on the

gross national product.

The largest single expense was IS23.6b. on lost equipment, replenishment of stockpiles and the return to service of materiel. Ammunition cost IS12.3b., building and winter equipment IS3.4b., land fuel IS1.5b., food IS1.1b., and IS6.3b., titled "general" expenditure.

U.S. and Lebanon say: Syrians won't budge if Israel gets bases

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Syria will refuse to withdraw its army from Lebanon if Israel insists on retaining anti-terrorist supervisory stations in the south of the country. This is the firm assessment of the Lebanese government, and it is strongly endorsed by the U.S.

Similarly, Lebanon and the U.S. believe, Syria will refuse to withdraw if Major Sa'ad Haddad's militia, closely supported by the Israel Defence Forces, is to police the south after the IDF withdrawal.

Both the Beirut government and Washington were taken back last week (as were Israeli cabinet ministers) to learn that what Israel means by "early warning stations" are in fact "anti-terrorist supervisory" bases, to be manned by sizable army units and to take part in physically policing the southern Lebanon security zone.

The U.S. feels that Israel — and the accusatory finger is pointed at Defence Minister Ariel Sharon — was guilty of double-talk on this key issue.

The Lebanese negotiators at

Haide and Kiryat Shmona apparently had no inkling of Israel's true intention — to judge by their shocked and angry reactions when the matter was explained to them by Israel's delegation head, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, and Aluf Avraham Tamir.

Even in the informal "framework agreement" which Sharon concluded in December with close advisers to President Amin Jemayel, the term used was "early warning stations." This is the term that was used to define the electronic sensor stations in Sinai. It connotes an electronic intelligence-gathering facility, not a garrison-type army post, which is clearly what Sharon has in mind.

The U.S. for its part was suspicious of the term "early warning stations," because electronic sensors are not effective in detecting infiltrators in populated areas. American requests from Israel for more details were not answered. Nor were the Americans told until last week that Israel wants two of these facilities in Sidon and Nabatiya.

Israel wants a third facility on the top of Jebel Baruk. This one is intended as a long-range military intelligence-gathering station.

However, both the Lebanese and the Americans oppose it — presumably because they believe the Syrians will not accept it and will not withdraw.

U.S. experts feel that there is no significant additional advantage for Israel in a spy facility at Jebel Baruk over the IDF's similar facility atop Mount Hermon.

The U.S. and Lebanese view of Syria's position was explained to *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday — just as Israel Radio reported Premier Menachem Begin's "growing pessimism" as to U.S. envoy Philip Habib's ability to obtain a withdrawal commitment from the Syrians. Plainly the U.S. believes that Israel's demands are impeding a withdrawal deal with Syria.

Syria's earlier public statements of readiness to leave Lebanon have not been rescinded. The U.S. fears however, that as time passes — and as the Soviets bolster Syria's air defences, ravaged in the June war with the IDF — Syria's desire to pull out is growing less acute.

The U.S. is deeply angered over allegations in Israel government quarters that Habib and his deputy Morris Draper have persuaded the Lebanese to adopt intransigent

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. envoy: 'Hussein will join talks soon'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. ambassador in Amman, Richard Viets, has informed the State Department that King Hussein will announce his readiness to join the U.S. sponsored peace process by March 1, it has been learned.

Viets, in a secret cable sent earlier this month, said the king had personally informed him of Jordan's willingness to enter the peace negotiations. Hussein, Viets said, had received solid assurances from PLO chairman Yasser Arafat that enough members of the PLO's executive committee had already accepted the concept of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the negotiations.

Hussein's announcement, the sources here said, was not linked directly to an Israeli promise to freeze settlement construction on the West Bank. "There will be no public conditions attached," *The Jerusalem Post* was told.

But the clear "understanding" between Washington and Amman, the sources said, was that the U.S. subsequently would lean hard on Israel to stop settlement activity.

According to reliable sources here in Washington, the Viets cable noted that a five-member PLO committee has remained in Amman to negotiate the exact terms of Hussein's authority in any future talks with Israel.

Any Palestinians participating in the Jordanian delegation, the sources said, would not be prominent or official members of the PLO. Instead, they would come from the West Bank, Gaza Strip and

elsewhere. The expelled mayor of Haifa, Mohammed Milhen, is widely seen by both the Jordanians and the PLO as an acceptable representative.

Hussein was said to have asked Viets for a "cooling off" period in the coming weeks in advance of the official Hussein announcement. During this period, sources here

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

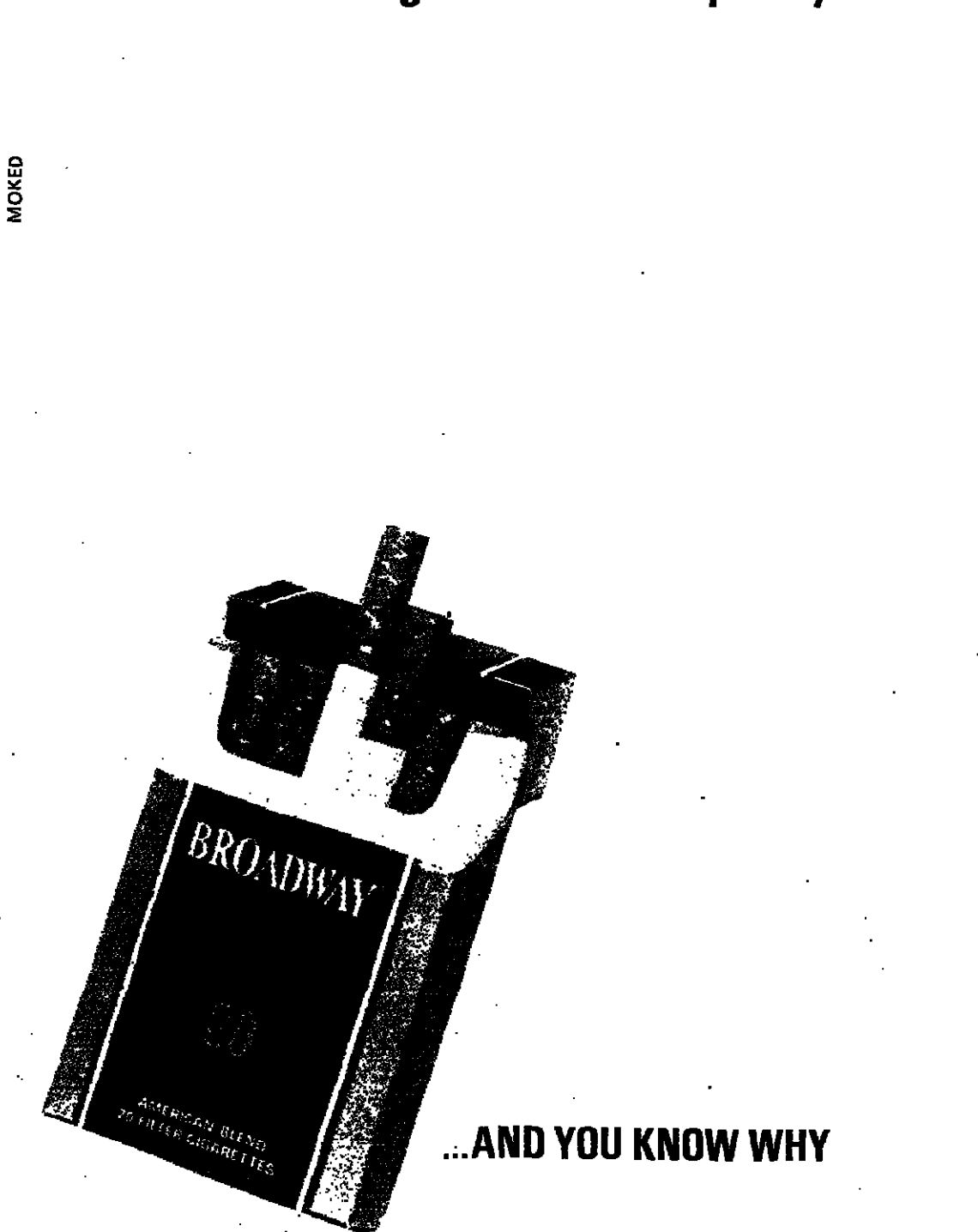
BULLETIN

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon visited Beirut yesterday and met with Lebanese leaders on ways to advance the negotiations with Lebanon.

A subcommittee of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee also visited Beirut and met with Israel Forces personnel.

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Lebanese 'raped, persecuted by PLO' in Ansar camp

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

Lebanese citizens detained by Israel at the Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon are reportedly being victimized and persecuted by Palestinian detainees.

According to Ibrahim Ghaddar, an influential member of the Lebanese Shia community, the situation has become grave. He is in Israel for a few days to plead the case of about 1,000 Lebanese civilians being held at Ansar.

Armed with testimony from Lebanese who have been released from the camp, he said there have been cases of homosexual rape, beatings and psychological torture directed against non-Palestinians by

Israeli-appointed PLO mukhtars who are responsible for discipline in the camp's 20 compounds.

Ghaddar is here to try to secure a separate compound for Lebanese civilians — "not their release," he stresses. He is also attempting to put together a list of Lebanese citizens being held by Israel, claiming that there are many families in southern Lebanon who still do not know the fate of their missing relatives.

He says that those being released have few complaints about conditions in the camp and other matters controlled by the Israeli authorities — such as blankets, food, games and medical treatment. He claimed, however, that these items often do not reach the non-Palestinians who

regardless of their previous political leanings have been turned by the Palestinians into scapegoats for the PLO's defeat in Lebanon.

Each of the 20 compounds is headed by a mukhtar (headman) who represents the detainees. It is only through the headman that one can contact the authorities, and it is the headman who decides whom the Red Cross will see. The compound chiefs control the distribution of food and amenities, and it is apparently understood that they have the power to control "trouble-makers."

Their job is to ensure discipline, and in so doing, they enjoy wide leeway.

The result of this system, Ghaddar says, is that not only do the Lebanese citizens have no channel to the Israeli authorities, but "the headmen and their associates have the power to make the lives of in-

dividuals intolerable, and that is exactly what they have been doing."

All the headmen are Palestinian, mostly officers in the PLO. An executive committee composed of Salah Tamari, Abdul Azziz, Abu Leila and a Dr. Nabil — all senior PLO officers — has been formed to deal directly with the Israeli authorities. A fifth member of the committee, Na'an Jabbar from Tyre, is a well-known member of the Lebanese radical Left.

Dispersed among the PLO-dominated compounds, Lebanese civilians have been subjected, among other things, to homosexual rape. Ghaddar says that he has tangible evidence that 15 and 16-year-old detainees have been raped repeatedly and often forced to do degrading acts.

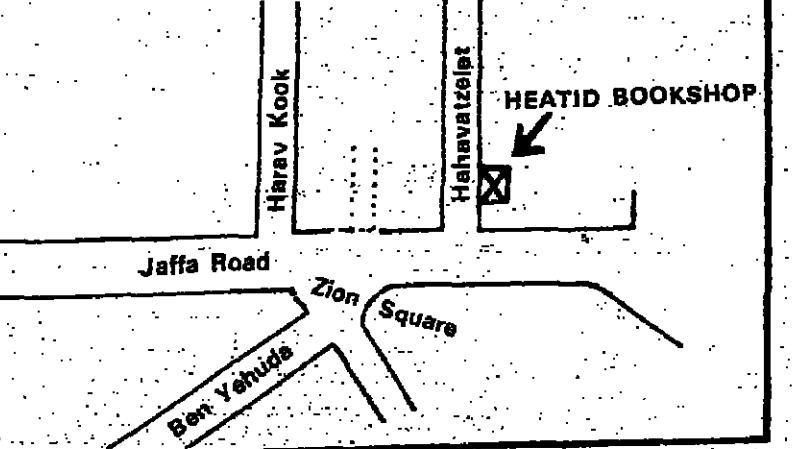
So far, said Ghaddar, meetings with Israelis on the subject have not helped, and he "cannot under-

(Continued on page 17)

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND SUBSCRIBERS IN JERUSALEM

From Tuesday, February 1, 1983 advertisements and subscriptions for both the daily paper and the weekly international edition of *The Jerusalem Post* will be accepted at Heaid Bookshop, 2 Rehov Hahavatzlet (8.00 a.m.-1.00 p.m., 4.00-6.30 p.m.) as well as at our main office in Ramat.

From this date 'Behatzleha' will no longer be associated with *The Jerusalem Post*.



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	27.1.83	MIN	MAX	C	F	Cloud
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CHICAGO	8	12	14	46	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	10	12	43	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	10	12	43	55	Cloudy
GENEVA	1	3	7	34	47	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	3	7	34	47	Cloudy
HONG KONG	13	18	20	55	68	Clear
JERUSALEM	20	28	30	68	86	Clear
LONDON	11	15	17	52	63	Cloudy
MADRID	12	18	20	54	68	Clear
MONTREAL	17	21	23	63	73	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	18	20	54	68	Clear
OSLO	3	7	9	37	45	Cloudy
PARIS	8	12	14	46	57	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	20	28	30	68	86	Clear
SAO PAULO	18	24	26	64	79	Rain
STOCKHOLM	2	6	8	36	43	Cloudy
TORONTO	5	11	13	41	53	Cloudy
TURIN	11	15	17	52	63	Cloudy
VIENNA	6	10	12	43	55	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	3	7	34	47	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy. Probably local rain, mainly in the south.
Outlook for Sabbath: Same.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	68	-1-6	6
Golan	46	-1-7	7
Nahariya	43	0-4	15
Safed	51	-1-3	3
Haifa Port	43	4-13	13
Tiberias	43	4-13	13
Nazareth	44	-1-9	9
Afula	81	1-12	12
Shomron	57	0-8	8
Tel Aviv	55	2-12	12
B-G Airport	55	4-12	12
Jericho	49	3-11	14
Gaza	71	6-12	12
Beersheba	56	2-11	12
Beit	43	8-17	18

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Rahamim Timor of the Foreign Ministry's international cooperation department will speak on Israeli aid to developing countries, at the Haifa Engineers' Club, 1 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone (04) 674583.

Doctoral degrees were awarded to 85 Tel Aviv University students at a ceremony held at the university last night. The guest speaker was Professor Ephraim Katzir.

EITAN
(Continued from Page One)

demonstrators or provocateurs were to be harassed by repeated arrest. Eitan specifically used the military slang term *tirtur* (harassment or bullying), which is acknowledged to be illegal when applied to new army recruits or to detainees in the territories.

The defence has argued that there was a general policy of toughness against the civilian Arab population in the West Bank at the time, and that this originated with the chief of staff and possibly with Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

Orr was asked whether he ever heard Sharon say that "the testicles should be ripped off Arab demonstrators," as was alleged during the proceedings. He denied this unequivocally.

Prosecutor Rav-Seren Yehuda Rosen has maintained that there was no such policy, that Eitan's orders were couched in rough language but were understood correctly and legally by Orr, who conveyed them to his officers in the field, and that the individual responsibility for assault and breach of duty of the officers and soldiers on trial was not diminished.

Orr, who tried constantly to defend the reputation of his subordinates and of the Judea and Samaria Military Command as well as attempting to play down the effect of Eitan's instructions, was constantly interrupted by advocate Yehuda Ressler, who is appearing for Mofaz.

Ressler quoted from an interview with Eitan in last weekend's *Yediot Achronot*, in which the CoS said he stood by whatever he had said or written at the time (including the use of the term *tirtur*) and that "in previous periods, other chiefs of staff had used tanks."

"Is the CoS comparing *tirtur* to tanks?" Ressler queried.
Orr said that while the CoS's instructions were of course binding, he understood them on the basis of his long association with Eitan to mean endorsement of actions which were not illegal. They were not indicative of a change in policy, he said.

"Is the repeated arrest and release of people — their harassment — an acceptable policy as far as you are concerned?" asked Ressler, quoting from one of Eitan's orders.
"Not for ordinary (innocent) people," replied Orr. But he went on to explain that at times there was a problem of overcrowding in the prisons and a shortage of manpower among police and general security service investigators.

HOME NEWS

Argov bodyguard describes dramatic street gun battle

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — A dramatic account of the Mayfair gun battle last June in which Ambassador Shlomo Argov was shot in the head was given at the Old Bailey yesterday. It was the second day of the trial of three Arabs accused of Argov's attempted murder.

The account was given by Detective Constable Colin Simpson, Argov's Scotland Yard protection officer. He told the court how he had accompanied the ambassador to the Dorchester Hotel for a function and how, when it was time to leave, he had gone out into the street to see whether it was safe for Argov to emerge. He saw nothing suspicious and signalled to Argov to come out. They walked to the car, parked 15 metres away, Simpson opened the door and as Argov was about to enter, there was a shot. "He fell into the gutter," Simpson recalled. "I looked down at him and saw what appeared to be a very serious head wound. I realised there was nothing I could do for him in the way of first aid. When I looked up, I saw a man running about 20 metres from me. He had dark curly hair and was of Arabic appearance. He was holding a machine pistol."

Simpson gave chase and was gaining on him as the gunman turned off Park Lane into a sidestreet. Simpson shouted for him to stop. The gunman stopped, pivoted towards Simpson and pointed his pistol directly at him.

Simpson, an authorized police marksman for some six years, fired at the gunman from about 12 metres. He hit him in the neck and he fell to the ground.

E. Jerusalem girl admitted to Hadassah's dialysis unit

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The 17-year-old girl from East Jerusalem who suffers from a life-threatening kidney disease and who had been refused admittance recently to a permanent dialysis programme was admitted yesterday to Hadassah Hospital's regular dialysis programme, the hospital spokeswoman announced.

Both hospitals had turned her down, saying that their dialysis programmes were already operating at maximum capacity.

Following a rapid deterioration in her condition caused by the complete failure of both kidneys, Tagrid was admitted to Hadassah last Thursday for an emergency peritoneal dialysis (via the stomach). She was treated on the basis of her condition, not because of the intervention of the Health Ministry, the Hadassah spokeswoman said.

Health Ministry director-general Prof. Baruch Modan on Sunday ordered Hadassah to treat Tagrid until a long-term solution for her problem could be worked out, either at Sha'are Zedek or Hadassah. But Modan was abroad last Thursday, when Tagrid was admitted for the peritoneal dialysis.

Gur: Navon will have to fight

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter
TEL AVIV. — One of the Labour Party's would-be candidates for prime minister, MK Mordechai Gur, yesterday warned President Yitzhak Navon against "assuming that he would receive the Labour Party leadership on a silver platter."

Navon is expected to announce a decision on his political future early in February. Political observers believe he will announce a self-imposed leave from political life for a limited period. Labour insiders feel that such a decision would mean that Navon would be available to become the Alignment's candidate for prime minister.

But Gur said in a radio interview yesterday that "while Navon is an asset to Labour, he should be fully aware of the fact that re-entering political life means coming back into the political fray, with all the struggles and difficulties that implies. No one will let him have the party leadership on a silver platter. There are no blank cheques in politics."

There is increasing speculation about who may succeed Navon as president. Sources in the Liberal Party yesterday denied reports that a proposal has been made to appoint Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich. Ehrlich himself is now recovering from open heart surgery in the U.S. Head of the Liberal's Tel Aviv executive David Admon said that the Ehrlich nomination story started from a joke he made in the Knesset.

No appeal of inventor's jail sentence

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Neither the state nor the defence will appeal a one-year prison sentence that the developer of the Shafrir air-to-air missile received this week for seriously wounding his wife, according to legal sources.

Hillel Bar-Lev, the inventor, is unlikely to appeal his conviction or sentence by the Jerusalem District Court, as he has only two months left to serve if he continues to behave well in prison.

Five killed 'several months ago'

The wave of panic that spread over the Ein Hilwe Palestinian refugee camp in Sidon this week has subsided somewhat, now that the Israel Defence Forces has established that the five men whose bodies were found last week were

shooting his wife Veronica when the two were trying to get hold of the telephone in their home in Jerusalem's Beit Hakerem quarter. The two had a bitter argument after the wife found Bar-Lev's mistress in their home when she unexpectedly returned from abroad in July.

SYRIANS WON'T BUDGE

(Continued from Page One)
positions to further broader American interests in the Arab Middle East. The Americans are anxious that the Halde-Kiryat Shmona talks continue — so that Israel be exposed directly to the strength of Lebanese feeling on these key disputed issues.

At the security arrangements/withdrawal subcommittee session in Kiryat Shmona yesterday, Tamir spoke of the delineation of the security zone and the limitation of forces that Israel wishes to see applied there. But the questions of the IDF-manned facilities, of Haddad's role and of the future of UNIFIL were delicately sidestepped.

Progress was reported in the "mutual relations" subcommittee. The need for "liaison" and for stopping "hostile propaganda" was "agreed to in principle," according to Israeli sources, but it is not clear whether Lebanon has agreed to have a liaison office in Israel to match Israel's office in Beirut. (See Netanyahu, page 1.)

On another key issue of dispute, the future role of UNIFIL in South Lebanon, the U.S. feels that Israeli government officials exaggerate the UN force's past shortcomings to win public support for the demand that the force be removed. While UNIFIL — particularly certain of its contingents — did fail in the U.S. view, too, to live up to expectations, Washington believes in the basic utility of the force as a prop to Lebanon's own army. (Washington feels that harassment by Haddad's men was an important factor in UNIFIL's past inadequacies.)

Jemayel strongly insists on the need for UNIFIL and/or multinational force support for his still-weak army if it is to shoulder responsibility for the security of the south.

The U.S. wants the UNIFIL mandate to be broadened. It believes

Maccabi TA outplayed by Italians

Post Sports Staff
TEL AVIV. — Billy Milano trounced Maccabi Tel Aviv 77-69 last night in a European Cup game at the Yad Eliahu Sports Stadium here, with a blistering second-half attack that completely demoralized the Israelis.

Maccabi led 47-45 at the half and seemed to have every prospect of winning, although it was already apparent that poor Mickey Berkowitz was once again playing far below his true form. Shortly after the second half began, the Italians gained the lead at 57-55, and then scored no fewer than 12 points while Maccabi marked time at 61.

The Italians had settled down to play precision basketball. They put two men on to suppressing Earl Williams, and although he managed to give his best in the first half, in the second he was unable to save Maccabi. Both he and Meneghin were playing under the shadow of four fouls, and Williams was clearly rattled.

Ralph Klein should have tried something, anything, rather than leave his squad to soldier on without hope. It was noteworthy that Howard Lassoff scored a fine basket in the few seconds he was allowed on the court.

Maccabi must still play Billy Milano and Real Madrid away, and Ford Centre here, as well as Cibona in Zagreb. Theoretically, if it wins all these matches, it may still make it to the final.

CSKA Moscow beat Ford Centre 75-77 in Moscow, and Real Madrid beat Cibona 78-77 in Madrid.

Scores: Billy Milano — Maccabi 21; Gianelli 18; Franco Roselli, Dino Roselli and D'Antoni 10 each. Maccabi — Williams 19; Silver 14; Perry, Berkowitz and Zimmerman 10 each; Orselli 4; Lassoff 2.

LEBANON

(Continued from Page One)
time. With very good intentions, it might take a month, or more.

U.S. ENVOY

(Continued from Page One)
said, Arafat would take concrete steps to strengthen his own standing in the PLO.

Referring to the Israeli demand for an observation post on Jebel Barouk, in the central Shouf province, Salem said that the mountain was like an "AWACS" radar surveillance plane, in that one could see 600 kilometres from the top.

A positive Hussein announcement is seen by the Americans as the essential ingredient to splitting the Israeli public, the U.S. Jewish community and other pro-Israel supporters here.

The foreign minister said Syria had set no conditions for withdrawal of its forces from northern Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley.

While the Viets cable has encouraged Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior administration officials that the President's Middle East peace initiative may still get off the ground, other U.S. officials remain sceptical that the Jordanian monarch will actually make the long-awaited and dramatic announcement. For one thing, they said, Arafat may yet back out of the reported deal.

"Lebanon and the PLO have agreed that Lebanon will no longer be a base for the PLO," said Salem.

SARA LOW

wife of the late Jacob Low of Toronto, Canada

Dalia and Arthur Low, Herzliya Pituah Allison and Gabriel Zarchevsky, Toronto The Grandchildren

To our colleague ARTHUR LOW

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SOLASHKENAZI

The funeral took place in Chicago yesterday, Thursday, January 27, 1983.

Mourners: Ashkenazi Family, Kibbutz Maale Gilboa. The family is sitting shiva at Kibbutz Gilboa.

Mubarak: 'Israeli pullout must have urgent priority'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — During a White House meeting yesterday with President Ronald Reagan, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak strongly appealed for a more determined stance in favour of an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, a freeze on all Israeli settlement activity on the West Bank and greater U.S. support for Palestinian self-determination.

A senior administration official told reporters later that the Egyptian leader at the same time firmly repeated his commitment to uphold the peace treaty with Israel.

Avnery: we met with King Hassan too

Jerusalem Post Reporter
King Hassan of Morocco met twice with a delegation of the Council for Israel-Palestinian Peace and pledged to do everything he could to help bring about peace between Israel and the Palestinians.

Details of the meetings were disclosed last night for the first time by Uri Avnery, who was invited by the Moroccan king together with Matti Peled and Ya'acov Arnon. The disclosure followed King Hassan's closure announcement on Wednesday, in an interview with a French journalist, that he had met with the same three Israelis who saw PLO leader Yasser Arafat two weeks ago. The first meeting took place in Morocco in December 1980, and the second last October in New York, following Hassan's meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Hassan recalled in both meetings that he was, in 1964, the first Arab leader to state publicly that the Arab world should make peace with Israel and should even ask Israel to join the Arab League.

NETANYA, SITE OF TALKS

(Continued from Page One)
arrangements, and the question of possible guarantees. Marked progress was made, especially in the areas of liaison and the termination of hostile propaganda.

Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, head of the Israeli delegation, said that Lebanon has to free itself from the pressure of Arab governments. "We are progressing slowly, but with sure steps," said Kimche.

The major dispute with Lebanon — the stationing of anti-terror posts in southern Lebanon — was not discussed yesterday.

A special helicopter is to be set up at Netanya for the use of the three delegations. It was learned yesterday that Antoine Fattal had refused to land in Tel Aviv.

The Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. delegations to the peace talks yesterday visited Kibbutz Kfar Gilad to take a close-up look at life along Israel's northern border. The first stop on their tour was the original hut built in 1925.

COLOUR. — An agreement, reached this week among the various works committees at TV House clears the way for colour broadcasting of all TV news programmes in the near future.

YISSACHAR DOV and ESTHER BISCHITZ

(parents of Haim Mageni)

We will hold an azkara and installation of Sefer Torah in their memory at Kiryat Arba, on Monday evening, 18 Shvat 5743 (Jan. 31, 1983).

Order of events
5.00 p.m. Mincha service at Bischitz residence, 33/18 Kiryat Arba.

At the conclusion of the service, there will be a procession from the residence to the local *matnas* where a Torah writing *siyum* will be held. The Sefer Torah has been written in memory of the deceased.

6.00 p.m. Installation of the Sefer Torah in the Hasdei Avot Young Israel synagogue, temporarily located at the Hebron Talmud Torah.

6.30 p.m. Azkara in the *matnas* auditorium by the following speakers:

Rabbi Mordechai Herbst — in Hebrew
Rabbi Shalom Horowitz — in English

Refreshments will be served after the azkara service ceremony.

All who cherish the memory of the deceased are invited to participate in an intimate gathering for reminiscing about the personalities and life's work of the deceased.

Transport from Jerusalem by Egged bus line, no. 80. Return transport to Jerusalem for that evening is assured.

A visit to the graves at the Hebron cemetery will be held on 17 Shvat at 4.00 p.m. before the azkara ceremony. We will meet at the home of the deceased, 33/18 Kiryat Arba, at 3.45 p.m., from where transport will be provided to and from the cemetery.

For further details: Tel. 02-961015.

The Board, Staff and Patients of the Jerusalem Mental Health Centre — Ezrath Nashim

deeply mourn the passing of

Rabbi MOSHE (Maurice) DAVID SOLOMON

devoted friend of our hospital, and express heartfelt condolences to his father, dear wife and family

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear

SOLASHKENAZI

The funeral took place in Chicago yesterday, Thursday, January 27, 1983.

Mourners: Ashkenazi Family, Kibbutz Maale Gilboa. The family is sitting shiva at Kibbutz Gilboa.

Planting commences early for new year of the trees

Jerusalem Post Staff

Tree-plantings for Tu B'Shvat, the New Year of the Trees, will have to be put forward or delayed since the holiday this year begins tonight, with Shabbat.

The first plantings took place yesterday, among them at a ceremony organized by Netivot Shalom, the new peace-oriented religious movement. The planting took place near Jerusalem's Kiryat Hayovel quarter. A spokesman for the group said they wanted to show that one could express love for the land of Israel within the pre-1967 borders of the state.

A spokesman for the Jewish National Fund predicted that an estimated 250,000 people would plant trees during the coming week.

Most plantings are by organized groups. Individuals who want to plant trees can do so today from 8 a.m. to noon, at the Sha'ar Hagai Forest on the road from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The mass planting is sponsored by Kol Yisrael and the JNF. The organizers hope motorists will stop and plant trees on the way.

The Haifa municipality, meanwhile, has launched an operation to combat tree roots which are wreaking havoc with pavements and roads, particularly on Mt. Carmel. But in the spirit of Tu B'Shvat, the city says it is making every effort not to cut down trees.

The municipality says its procedures are time-consuming and cost tens of thousands of shekels, because it is city-hall policy to remove only roots and not trees.

Ben-Zion Nevo, head of the city's road supervision and improvement department, said there has been no specific survey to study the extent of the problem. But since most Haifa trees are relatively old, the damage is fairly widespread, he said.

"The problem particularly affects the central Carmel, where there is a large quantity of mature pine trees. The roots of the trees spread under the ground and penetrate the pavements and the surface of the road," he said.

Moshe Kolar of the JNF disclosed that there are often arguments between ecologists and the Public Works Department about planting trees along new highways because of the damage that may be caused later. Nevertheless both he and Nevo are convinced that a few bumps and holes in the roads and pavements are a small price to pay for the beauty and shade provided by the trees.

"The trees also act as a counter-balance to the exhaust fumes from cars, because they give out oxygen produced by photosynthesis," said Nevo.

Navon launches Nature Week

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter
"Nature at your doorstep" is the theme of this year's Nature Week, which opened officially yesterday coinciding with Tu B'Shvat celebrations.

President Yitzhak Navon, a dues-paying member of the Society for the Protection of Nature, welcomed over 100 organization activists at Beit Hanassi yesterday and praised their efforts to raise awareness of the country's flora and fauna.

"It wouldn't hurt if the sons of Jacob, who was a tent dweller, would go out into the fields like Esau, but of course not to hunt down animals as he did," Navon said. "One can't understand the Bible and the Talmud without seeing Israeli landscapes, plants and

wildlife with one's own eyes." Nature Week is being organized by all the bodies involved with the environment, including the Society for the Protection of Nature, the Nature Reserves Authority, the Jewish National Fund, the Environmental Protection Service, the National Parks Authority and the youth division of the Jerusalem municipality.

More than 120 free walking tours will be held throughout the country under nature society auspices. On Tu B'Shvat, all nature reserves, except for Ein Fash'ha and the Stalactite Cave, will be open without charge. Eleven national parks will also have free admission on the holiday. Queries may be made today and next Friday from 2 to 4 p.m. at telephone 335063 in Tel Aviv.

Jerusalem merchants threaten protest strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Merchants Association yesterday called on similar organizations in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Netanya to join a shopkeepers' strike, "if the government does away with rent control for business premises."

The Jerusalem association

spokesman said the cabinet on Sunday will probably discuss steps towards partial deregulation of rent, as suggested by Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i.

If the ministers accept Moda'i's proposals, said the spokesman, Jerusalem retailers will close in protest on Monday.

TV films to mark Hitler's rise

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel Television is to broadcast next week a number of programmes marking the 50th anniversary of Adolf Hitler's rise to power and the destruction caused by the Nazis.

On Sunday, TV's correspondent in West Germany, David Witztum, will present a film on Germany today and how Germans view their past.

A co-production by German, English and Austrian TV dramatizing *The Opperman Brothers*, a novel by German author Leon Feuchtwanger, is to be broadcast on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday nights next week. It is also to be broadcast simultaneously in the three countries that produced the film.

The film is about a Jewish family in Germany at the time of Hitler's rise to power, and includes pictures and articles that appeared in the press half a century ago.

On Wednesday, Israel TV is to present a film about the volunteer spirit in the Yishuv during the Nazi era and those individuals who helped fight against the Nazis. The same night a film called *Skokie*, about a Nazi march in Illinois a few years ago, also is scheduled.

(Report from Bonn — page 5.)

LEA and Dr. DAVID GREENBLATT are happy to announce the birth of their daughter TALIA-LILIAN

Jerusalem, January 20, 1983

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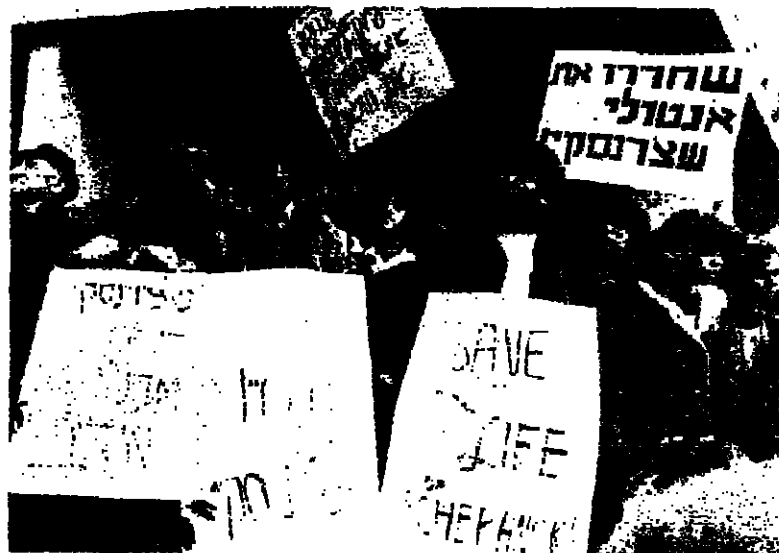
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Demonstrators gather outside the Finnish Embassy in Tel Aviv yesterday to call for the release of Prisoner of Zion Anatoly Shcharansky. The embassy handles Soviet interests in Israel. On Monday, at the Jerusalem Theatre at 3 p.m. another demonstration will take place in support of Shcharansky's wife Avital and mother Ida Milgrom, who are leading the struggle to free him. According to Milgrom, in Moscow, her son is in desperate need of hospital care. (Israel Sun)

Insults and name-calling in W. Bank building debate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIBBUTZ SHEFAYIM. — Verbal violence over the question of Histadrut construction firms building in the West Bank almost exploded into physical violence yesterday morning at the opening session of the council of Hvat Ha'ovdim, the Histadrut holding company.

The matter was later referred by a vote to the Histadrut central committee, which was urged to take a stand on the issue within two months.

Since the Alignment favours building in the West Bank, as long as the rights of Arabs are protected, it seems certain that the Histadrut policy of building in the West Bank will continue.

The one-hour shouting match and fist-waving was ignited yesterday when Ram Cohen of Sheli who charged the Likud with favouring an expansionist policy in the West Bank at the expense of the Arabs, rather than a "home-policy" of providing adequate housing for Israeli slum-dwellers.

When the Likud delegates yelled at him to be quiet, Cohen retaliated with charges of "you buy election votes, you are stock market speculators, you are bourgeois parasites, you are robbers, robbers."

The Likud delegates began to shout him down, and Moshe Wertman, chairman of the session, told Cohen that he had "overrun the time allowed for your speech."

Uzan becomes first minister to visit Nazareth in years

By YOEL DAR

Jerusalem Post Reporter
NAZARETH. — An unofficial government boycott of the Communist-dominated Nazareth municipality came to an end yesterday. Labour and Social Affairs Minister Aharon Uzan, warmly welcomed to the city by Mayor Tawfik Zayyad, who is also a Rakah MK, stressed that he supports Arab-Jewish cooperation. "It is better for all of us if we Jews and Arabs work together," the minister said.

Cabinet ministers and government officials have limited their contacts with the municipality since December 1975 when the Democratic Front, headed by Rakah, won the elections.

Uzan surprised the mayor by responding to several of his demands. The government, he promised, will build a regional vocational centre costing IS105 million. Half is a contribution from a Canadian millionaire, and the rest will come from the government. Between 500 and 700 Jewish and Arab technicians will be trained at the centre annually. Uzan also promised to increase the number of social workers in Nazareth and Arab villages, and to help the municipality improve social services for needy families.

Zayyad asked the minister to extend Project Renewal to Arab villages. "I do not accept the official claim that the budget of the Project

Renewal comes only from Jewish donors. I know for sure that the government covers about half of the total cost of rehabilitating residential neighbourhoods," Zayyad said. He added that hundreds of Arab families in Nazareth still live in sub-standard dwellings.

He also asked the ministry to help the municipality heat several public clubs and flats belonging to the elderly.

In reply to a question Zayyad praised the minister's initiative in calling for more cooperation between government offices and the municipality "for the benefit of the State and the future of our two peoples."

The mayor also asked the ministry to help fight crime in the city. Leilah Shalout, of the welfare ministry, said crime is acute in the commercial quarter of Nazareth, and proposed establishing more cultural clubs there and increasing the number of youth counsellors.

Zayyad complained to *The Jerusalem Post* that unemployment in the city has increased sharply. He said that about 1,000 workers are jobless, especially those formerly employed in hotels and in construction. He said the unemployment rate exceeds 10 per cent, compared to five per cent elsewhere.

Bonds collect \$100m. for canal project

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The \$100 million already brought in by Israel Bonds for the Mediterranean-Dead Sea project will be enough to finance the next three years of detailed planning and initial construction on the project, according to the director of the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Company, Uri Wurzbarger.

Close to 200 bonds leaders attending the Prime Minister's and Canal Founders Conference yesterday visited the site near Ein Boker on the Dead Sea planned for the project's 800 megawatt hydroelectric power plant. In several months, a 1.4 kilometre tunnel will be drilled into the mountain at the site for a closer examination of the area that will house the underground power plant and water outlet.

At a ceremony at the site, a scroll signed by 61 "canal founders" was placed in a capsule and buried at the drilling site. A black granite stone was unveiled over the spot to mark the dedication of the "exploratory tunnel."

About 1,000 people have become "canal founders" by purchasing \$100,000 in bonds earmarked for the project making a total of \$100m.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i addressed the delegates later, stressing the associated energy and industrial projects to be made possible by the project which is a canal and tunnel system bringing water from the Mediterranean across the Negev to the Dead Sea.

Moda'i did not discuss the economic viability of the hydroelectric plant, which is the core of the \$1.4 billion enterprise.

The delegates later visited an experimental facility at the northern end of the Dead Sea that is testing the effects of mixing waters from the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea under a variety of conditions.

Wurzbarger reviewed the progress of the project, and said that \$10m. had been spent on it since the company was set up some two years ago.

Sixth Fleet captain chose navy over yeshiva

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The captain of the U.S. Sixth Fleet ammunition supply ship USS Santa Barbara greeted Mayor Arye Gurel with "Shalom aleichem" at the town hall shortly after the ship's arrival for a three-day visit yesterday morning.

Cmdr. Richard Sloane, born in Brooklyn and now residing in Charleston, South Carolina, said he remembers a bit of Hebrew from his *bar mitzva* training.

He never made it to a yeshiva, he said, "though my father would have loved me to," but joined the navy instead. After his graduation from officers school, he saw service in Vietnam, where he won the Bronze Star and Navy Commendation Medal.

The ship arrived from Athens. Sloane, who has not

been to Israel before, said he had never seen his 377-man crew so excited to visit a country after being told they were going to Haifa. He said he paid for the planting of one tree in Israel years ago, and hopes to plant another for this Tu B'Shvat.

The U.S. Navy looks after its Jewish personnel very well, he said, adding he had just received a circular offering "seder kits" for Jewish crew for Pessah. He knew of three Jews on his ship, "and though we don't make a *minyan*, we get together with our prayer books on Friday nights."

Sloane was accompanied to town hall by the assistant U.S. naval attaché, Cmdr. Ronald Wilcox. He said that next Tuesday, two more Sixth Fleet supply ships, San Diego and Sirius, will come for five-day visits.

Negev crime down by 20 per cent

BEERSHEBA. — Crime in the Negev has dropped by 20.2 per cent from last year's figure, Southern District Police Commander Yehoshua Caspi told the annual convention of Negev police officers this week.

Although the area was once considered difficult, he said it is now "the pearl," and has the country's top police force. In Dimona, crime was down by a third.

Caspi said that "we have taken care to appoint outstanding men as chiefs of local police stations."

One area where crime fighters are having trouble, he said, is that of illegal drugs. "In fighting the battle against drugs, you've done too little," he told the officers.

With the opening of two Israel-Egypt border crossing points last April, at Nitzana and Taba, new tasks had to be undertaken and problems dealt with, said Caspi. For example, 191 Egyptians crossed the border illegally since April 26, 1982, most of them seeking work in Israel. But some were smugglers or car thieves, and a minority turned out to be terrorists.

Caspi noted that 200 cars stolen in Israel have been stopped near the border. Most infiltrators are eventually returned to Egypt.

There was also a 5.2 per cent decrease in road accidents in the Negev, and a 40 per cent decrease in fatalities.

Peres in Paris

PARIS (AP). — Alignment leader Shimon Peres arrived in Paris yesterday en route to Nice, where he will participate in Israel fund-raising events.

Peres is scheduled to spend four days in France, and will meet with President Francois Mitterrand on Monday. Other activities include meetings with members of the Jewish community in France.

Conservative kibbutz founders to meet

Garin Nitzan, the group which plans to establish Conservative Judaism's first kibbutz, is to hold a weekend convention on February 4, at the Har Gilo field school near Jerusalem.

The site for the settlement, Kibbutz Haananah, 5.18 kilometres north of Nazareth, will have both agricultural and industrial branches.

Security prisoners refuse cooked food

By ISRAEL AMRANI

and LORNA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporters

At least 76 security prisoners at the Nafsa maximum-security prison in the Negev have begun a partial hunger strike against poor conditions, it was learned yesterday.

Smuggled letters from the prison said the strike began on Sunday, January 23, when all Arab security prisoners began refusing all food except bread and water.

The prisoners claim that warders recently took two blankets from each, leaving every inmate with

only four blankets despite the bitter-cold desert winter weather and the lack of heating. They also claim that the food portions were deliberately reduced.

Shimon Malka, spokesman for the prison service, said that on Tuesday, the security prisoners, all of them sentenced to long terms, told prison chief Amnon Vaknin that they were no longer eating cooked food. Malka added: "I checked their four complaints and found none to be true."

"They complained that they had insufficient food. Just recently the commissioner of prisoners decreed

that the food given all prisoners in Israel is to be the same, and it is.

"There is no basis for claims that lawyers are barred from visiting. There is no basis for claims that prisoners receive no books or newspapers. They get newspapers daily, and the Red Cross or their families send them books."

"As for claims of insufficient blankets, our reaction is anger and laughter, because due to an error, each prisoner received eight blankets, double the standard issue, and was then relieved of two, leaving them with more blankets than any other prisoners in Israel."

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Bolivia charges Barbie with organizing mercenaries

LA PAZ, (AP). — Klaus Barbie, known as "the butcher of Lyon" was charged on Wednesday with organizing a network of mercenaries in Bolivia, just before he would have been released from jail after paying a fine in a fraud case, a high government official reported.

Barbie, chief of the Nazi SS elite guard in Lyon, France during World War II, was arrested on Tuesday on charges of defrauding the Bolivian State Mining Company. The government official said Barbie had paid his fine and would have been freed if the new charges had not been filed.

Barbie, also known as Klaus Altman, who is accused of directing the murder of thousands of Jews and resistance fighters, faces extradition demands by France and West Germany.

The official, who asked not to be identified because his department was not handling the case, said the new charges accuse Barbie of

violating Bolivia's immigration laws and "organizing and advising a network of mercenaries and paramilitary fighters."

The official said the network was largely composed of ex-Nazis and Nazi sympathizers. He said the group operated before and after a coup led by Gen. Luis Garcia Meza on July 17, 1980.

Other reports here say the network was financed by cocaine trade and one of its purposes was to intimidate the political and labour opposition. Col. Luis Arce Gomez, Garcia Meza's interior minister when he came to power, has been accused of involvement in the cocaine traffic.

Even before the new charges were filed, diplomatic sources said Barbie's arrest in connection with the fraud case was evidence that Bolivia's new civilian government is prepared to expel or prosecute the former Nazi, who maintained friendly relations with previous military regimes.

Polish dissidents make air dash to W. Berlin

BERLIN (AP). — Two young Polish dissidents escaped to West Berlin aboard a rented sports plane on Wednesday along with a mechanic who unwittingly went along for the ride, authorities said.

Warsaw Radio said the single-engine plane was hijacked to Tempelhof U.S. Air Force base, where it landed after circling over the city.

Western authorities said no one aboard the Soviet-built YAK-12 was armed and that no violence broke out when the pilot told the

mechanic their destination 20 minutes after they were airborne.

Police identified the pilot only as Lechoslaw L., a 26-year-old flight instructor and sympathizer of the banned trade union Solidarity.

His passenger was identified as Piotr K., 24, who told investigators the Polish authorities had revoked his pilot's licence because of his membership in the student branch of Solidarity.

Both were expected to seek asylum.

Huge van bomb damages tiny Irish village

SION MILLS, Northern Ireland (AP). — A huge bomb in a hijacked panel truck exploded outside the fortified police station here yesterday, blowing the roof off the structure and badly damaging almost every building in the tiny County Tyrone border village, police reported.

Inspector Jim Craig, a spokesman at police headquarters in Belfast,

said there had been no casualties. Police officers spotted the van an hour before the blast and evacuated the village's 1,200 inhabitants, he said.

"The roof of the police station was blown right off and the building was extensively damaged," Craig told the Associated Press. "Every building within a 300-metre radius was damaged."

Georges Bidault, 58

PARIS (Reuters). — Former French Prime Minister Georges Bidault died on Wednesday night of a stroke, aged 58.

A history schoolteacher before World War II, Bidault distinguished himself in the underground during the German occupation, in 1943 serving as head of the umbrella organization of underground movements.

Italian terror suspect

LONDON (AP). — Luciano Petrone, an alleged Italian terrorist reportedly wanted on murder and bank robbery charges, was arrested in London's Chelsea district yesterday morning.

Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said Petrone, 24, was wanted in connection with a \$15 million bank robbery in Marbella, Spain.

Red Brigade heads say violence failed

ROME (Reuters). — The men who founded Italy's Red Brigades say their armed struggle against the state is over, in documents sent to a Rome newspaper and published yesterday.

The publication came days after the trial of the people who kidnapped and murdered former prime minister Aldo Moro in 1978, at the height of the brigades' violent campaign.

The documents came from convicted leaders of the movement in the maximum security Palmi prison, known as "the university of terrorism."

They were sent to the leftist daily *La Repubblica*, and specialists on the paper said they were convinced they were genuine.

"The cycle of armed revolutionary struggle that began on the wave of vast radical student and worker movements in the early 1970s is substantially over," the documents said. "The armed struggle has short-circuited."

The documents argue that the use of armed struggle to provoke revolution has failed.

The Red Brigades, rooted in the student movements of the 1960s, were well-trained and professionally organized. They gunned down selected victims and bodyguards and scarcely ever hit a bystander.

Their victims included well-known journalists, police, generals, judges and industrialists.

Scottish scientists predict quakes

EDINBURGH (AP). — A team of Scottish researchers claim they have developed a computer model of the earth's crust that accurately predicts the time and location of earthquakes, a team spokesman announced on Wednesday.

Using information on previous earthquakes and data on the earth's electro-magnetic fields, the team's mathematical formula successfully predicted a quake in North Yemen on December 13, spokesman David MacDuff said.

MacDuff, a surveyor from Edinburgh, said he hoped commercial enterprises and governments could use the programme in choosing safe locations for business or population centres.

Meanwhile, New Zealand was shaken yesterday by a strong earthquake near the Kermadec Islands, 1,300 kilometres north of Wellington, the seismological observatory said.

The earthquake occurred at 5:10 a.m. (1810 GMT), and registered 7.1 on the open ended Richter scale, the observatory said.

Japanese build world's largest tunnel

TOKYO (AP). — With a blast of dynamite and shouts of "banzai," two work crews digging the pilot shaft of the world's longest tunnel met yesterday.

The Seikan tunnel, up to 240 metres beneath the surface of the Tsugaru Straits, now links Japan's main island of Honshu with the northern island of Hokkaido.

The 53.85-kilometre tunnel has been under construction for 19 years, will have cost 531 billion yen (US\$2.2b), and has claimed the lives of 33 men, a spokesman for the Japan Railway Construction Corporation said.

He said yesterday's blast linked up the pilot shaft, several metres below the main tunnel, which will

not be fully bored until the spring of 1984. The railway tunnel is scheduled for completion in 1985.

The explosion, triggered by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone through a telephone relay from Tokyo, felled a one-metre thick wall of earth separating one gang digging from the Hokkaido side and another working its way from Honshu.

The event was televised live by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. Helmeted workers were shown celebrating near a big barrel of sake atop a portable Shinto shrine.

The undersea excavation has been hailed as an astonishing technological feat — it outstretches

the world's longest overland tunnel, the 20-kilometre Simplon tunnel between Switzerland and Italy.

But the future of the Seikan tunnel, originally designed for the high-speed "bullet train," was put into doubt when plans to extend the rapid service to Hokkaido from the northern Honshu city of Morioka were shelved because of a financial crisis in the Japan National Railway.

JNR says it would lose about 80 billion yen (US\$1.2b) a year by providing conventional rail service through the tunnel.

Some observers say a shift from trains to jets and automobiles has made the tunnel obsolete.

Parasite linked to severe pregnancy disease

CHICAGO (AP). — Medical researchers have discovered a tiny parasitic organism they believe causes a potentially fatal pregnancy disease afflicting 5 to 10 per cent of all expectant mothers.

The disease, known as toxemia of pregnancy, can cause retardation or death of the fetus, Dr. Silvio Aladjem, chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Loyola University's Stritch School of Medicine, said on Wednesday.

Toxemia can also cause the expectant mother to suffer high blood pressure, swelling and — in the most severe forms — convulsions, he said.

No cure is known, and doctors are forced to treat symptoms by lowering the pregnant woman's blood pressure, giving anti-

convulsive drugs or inducing early labour, Aladjem said.

"Because the ultimate treatment for toxemia is delivery of the fetus, and because the condition usually appears around the seventh month of pregnancy, toxemia is a common cause of premature births," Aladjem said.

He and his colleagues acknowledged that much additional research must be done to confirm the disease's cause and to find a cure.

"We spent quite a little time trying to identify it. We couldn't find anybody that knew anything about it," said Dr. John Brewer, professor emeritus of obstetrics and gynecology at Northwestern University Medical School and director of Northwestern's Trophoblastic Disease Centre.

The organism — now called *hydatostylosis* — may be as small as half the size of a red blood cell to as large as one millimetre long, Aladjem said.

Between 12,000 and 24,000 U.S. infants die annually because of toxemia, Aladjem estimated. Even with treatment, U.S. toxemia patients have an 8 per cent mortality rate, he said.

An average of more than 100 pregnant women died of toxemia annually between 1968 and 1975 in the U.S., according to figures from the National Centre for Health Statistics in Bethesda, Maryland.

In other parts of the world, incidences of toxemia vary, from 4 per cent of all pregnancies in Italy to 24 per cent in Ireland, with an average estimated incidence of 10 per cent, said Aladjem.

UN study warns of 'cocaine epidemic'

VIENNA (AP). — Led by the spreading popularity of cocaine, drug abuse is on the increase worldwide, and UN narcotics agents say urgent governmental action is needed to stop international smuggling operations.

A UN study released yesterday termed growing cocaine use "a major health hazard" in many regions of the world and said that drug smugglers are becoming increasingly sophisticated and organized.

In some countries, drug abuse is becoming "epidemic," according to

the study, an annual review released by the Vienna-based International Narcotics Control Board, a UN agency.

"Despite an increase in seizures of illegal drugs, the situation is quite bad," said Eskil Svane, a spokesman for the board.

In Pakistan, between 10,000 and 25,000 people have become heroin addicts in the past 18 months, while in one West European country heroin use grew 65 per cent over the past year, the study said. An estimated 22.5 million people now use

marijuana or some other form of cannabis in the U.S., the study also found.

The most alarming development, according to the report, is the rapidly growing use of cocaine, a narcotic long favoured by actors, musicians and jet-setters. Warning that the effects of cocaine are "underestimated," the report said its use is "no longer confined to the affluent" in many western countries, a reference to the growing popularity of the drug among middle-class professionals and younger people.

Charles' trip

LONDON (AP). — Buckingham Palace denied a report yesterday that Prince Charles cancelled a visit to the Falkland Islands rather than risk stirring controversy by appearing to back Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Troops alerted in UK water strike

LONDON (AP). — Thousands of troops are standing on alert near cities equipped with portable water purification plants, water tankers and inflatable reservoirs as a strike by water workers in large parts of Great Britain went into its second day yesterday.

More than five million people have been advised to boil drinking and cooking water in their homes because purification treatment is not being done.

The strikers, who earn a basic weekly £77.86 (US\$200), rising to

£136 (US\$300) with overtime, are demanding a 15 per cent raise.

An average day sees 200 water main bursts in Britain, but nothing is being mended by the 29,000 strikers, except mains to hospitals, old folk's homes and urgent home medical cases, such as patients on kidney dialysis machines.

Scotland's 1,700 water workers, who negotiate their pay separately, are to decide this morning whether to join their colleagues on the picket lines in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

£2m. fallout shelter planned in England

PETERBOROUGH (AP). — A group of British businessmen yesterday announced plans for a £2 million (US\$10m.) fallout shelter here to house 1,000 people in case of nuclear war.

The steel and concrete shelter in this Cambridgeshire city 120 kilometres north of London will include a leisure area complete with a library, gymnasium, medical

facilities and a television, a spokesman for the group said.

The spokesman said the consortium hopes to sign up 250 families, each of whom will be asked to contribute £2,000 (US\$10,000) toward the shelter's upkeep. Places will be allocated on a first-come first-served basis, and organizers hope to attract doctors, carpenters, painters and electricians.

Progress reported on multiple sclerosis

BOSTON (AP). — Breathing pure oxygen or taking a common anti-cancer drug are both promising treatments for multiple sclerosis that may stop or reverse its crippling advance, two studies conclude.

Doctors in one team said they believe they have found a key to finally controlling the disease, that until now has eluded all efforts to slow its destruction of the body's nerves.

The studies were conducted by two groups working separately in Boston and New York. The treatments are not cures for multiple sclerosis, and both groups emphasized that more testing is necessary.

But the Boston team, which tested the anti-cancer drug cyclophosphamide, recommended using it immediately for people who have a steadily worsening form of multiple sclerosis.

The doctors found that the drug stopped the nerve destruction in 80

per cent of people with a rapidly worsening condition and one-third of these people actually improved.

"We think this is a first step toward ultimately finding a way to halt the progression of this disease," said another researcher, Dr. Howard Weiner of Boston.

Symptoms of the disease can include muscle weakness, dizziness, tremors and blurred vision. Many victims have trouble walking. The cause is unknown.

The study using the anti-cancer drug was directed by Dr. Stephen Hauser of Boston. The oxygen study was led by Dr. Boguslaw Fischer from New York University Medical Centre.

Sports

Rampant Redskins

WASHINGTON (AP). — The nation's capital, supposedly a city of sophisticated movers and shakers, has gone wild over the "Hogs" — the nickname for the burly offensive linemen who carried the Redskins to victory over the Dallas Cowboys 31-17 to win a birth in the Super Bowl on Sunday.

The White House said there would be no statements on domestic and world events until after the game.

When the game against the Cowboys ended, delirious fans tore down the goalposts. Republicans and Democrats forgot their differences and hugged in the streets. President Ronald Reagan telephoned winning Redskins coach Joe Gibbs in the locker-room and said he wished he could deal with Congress the way Gibbs worked with his players.

Why has Washington gone so crazy over its football team?

Former President Richard Nixon once said the Redskins are the only thing the city of transient politicians and bureaucrats thinks of as "ours."

Jack Kent Cooke, the Redskins' owner, said "there is a coagulation, a community of interest here that is astonishing in its depth. All over this city. The rich, the poor. The black, the white. The communists, the socialists. The affluent, the unpossessed. All are bound together in this city on this day by these Redskins."

Junior win

Post Sports Staff and Agencies

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica. — The Israel junior soccer team defeated Australia 3-1 on Wednesday night in the opening game of the international youth competition here.

The Israelis owed their victory to their strength and their excellent physical condition. In the first half, the Australians, showing great speed and passing well, attacked continuously, but the Israeli defence stood firm, and there was no score at half-time.

In the second half, Israel went over to the attack. Yigal Menahem scored twice and Rafi Cohen once. Robert Brown picked up Australia's consolation goal. Apart from the scorers, Israel's best players were goalkeeper Benny Ginzburg, Gil Sabu and Moti Iwanir.

War with Spain

Post Sports Staff and Agencies

BIRMINGHAM. — Never since Sir Francis Drake sank the Spanish Armada have Englishmen and Spaniards fought each other so fiercely as they did on Tuesday night, when Aston Villa traded bloody blows here with Barcelona in what was euphemistically and incorrectly called a soccer match. Aston Villa won the European Supercup 3-1 on aggregate, scoring twice in extra time, after they led 1-0 in normal time, thus neutralizing Barcelona's 1-0 advantage from the first leg in Spain.

Barcelona finished the game with nine men, because Julio Alberto and Alonso Marcos were sent off, while Villa had 10 losing only. Alan Evans through a referee's edit. Five Barcelona players and three Villas men were booked. Belgian referee Alex Ponnet struggled in vain to maintain control of the bruising battle.

Gary Shaw scored in normal time, and Gordon Cowans and Ken McNaught in extra time. The Spaniards walked off the field without shaking hands with their opponents.

Villa manager Tony Barton said afterwards, "I was very disappointed with Barcelona. They had players of quality and they shouldn't need to play like that. Peter Withe, the object of many fouls, managed to keep his cool and to avoid retaliating. He said afterwards that it was better to play the ball than to fall for the Barcelona tactics of provocation."

CRICKET

There was no play on the fourth day of the match in Lahore between India and Pakistan, owing to rain.

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Meir Merhav, writing from Bonn, reviews the period since Hitler's rise to power just 50 years ago

FIFTY YEARS AGO — on January 30, 1933 — Paul von Hindenburg, the president of Germany's first republic, exercised his constitutional emergency powers and appointed a chancellor by decree: Adolf Hitler.

Grudgingly the senile *ersatz* Kaiser, who headed a republic he and his likes detested, had yielded to the cabal around him — his weak and corrupt son Oskar, the fickle Franz von Papen; the ubiquitous presidential state secretary Otto Meißner; and the scheming General Kurt von Schleicher.

Hitler, the "Bohemian corporal" whom the Old Junker despised, that house painter whom he could not possibly install in the chair of Bismarck, was made reichskanzler. The plebeian rabble-rouser was to be the last bulwark against the Bolshevism and political chaos, which law-and-order-minded Germans so dreaded.

Little did the old monarchist imagine how swiftly and brutally, and with what infernal mastery of deceit, Hitler would sweep away the decent conservatives that were to tame him, while at the same time neutralizing, bribing, perverting and liquidating the forces that might have opposed him.

Little did he — or nearly anyone else — foresee the utterly nihilistic regime that this man would institute in such a short time, a regime so vicious in its terror and aggression, its tyranny and inhuman mass murder, its total perversion of all human values, and its ultimate self-destructiveness as to have no equal in human experience, and to give the lie to any notion of the "banality of evil."

THE DIRECT consequences of that fateful day are now a matter of record. The world that existed before the Nazi regime was shattered. The war Hitler unleashed, and the organized mass murder that was a central part of his design, cost the lives of 40 million human beings in Europe alone, among them six million Jews, two-thirds and more of the Jewish people of Europe. Many millions more were uprooted, their existence mutilated forever.

Hitler's own country — the country of the "master race" — lay in ruins, its cities reduced to rubble, more than six million of its population dead and the rest hungry.

Numbed by despair and the collapse of their dreams, the vast majority was ready to become subservient once again to authority — but now, the authority was exercised by the conquerors.

Ever since the collapse of that mad 12-year dream of a 1,000 year Reich, people throughout the world — and in Germany particularly — have asked: "How was it possible?"

Just two weeks ago, 1,000 historians gathered in Berlin to debate this and related questions, specifically, whether Hitler's rise could have been prevented or aborted. A seemingly endless stream of questions has been posed and answers given in a voluminous collection of literature. But this is not satisfactory. The multiplicity and multi-dimensionality of the explanations does not add up to a comprehensive explanation; it tends to dissipate the horror and the uniqueness of this phenomenon as much as it dulls the perception of its universal aspects; it tends to blunt the awareness of the danger of a revival, however different its shape may be, and it renders historically remote a cataclysm that has echoes in the present.

HITLER AND NAZISM. The subject poses a thousand questions and evokes a thousand answers. And yet there have been no satisfactory answers. They simply beg more questions. For example, Karl Dietrich Bracher, doyen of the students of National Socialism, has stated that "the history of National Socialism was, from beginning to end, the history of an underestimate."

But the question remains: Why was Hitler underestimated? For underestimated he was by the masses who voted for him, by the right-wing reactionaries and conservatives who supported him and hoped to tame him, by the generals of his own army, by some of his own followers and, above all, by the millions who voted for the Social Democrats and Communists.

He was underestimated even by the German Jews who, through their own organizations, sought to placate the Nazis.

Hitler's reign of terror could have been prevented or aborted during two short periods. He could have been brought down between January 30 and May 1, 1933, when he broke the German trade unions, the bastion of left opposition.

After that, the night of total terror descended on Germany and made internal resistance completely ineffective. Effective resistance could thereafter come only from those who had access to power from within the system itself — as it did, belatedly, on July 20, 1944, when an attempt to assassinate Hitler failed.

If history has a lesson, it must be sought in the dismal failure of the left — the only true republicans in the Weimar Republic, the only repository of genuine democratic values — to unite. The left included, in 1933, the Communists. But the Communists described the Social Democrats as "social fascists," and the Social Democrats had a pathological hatred of the Communists. Both remained blind to the danger of the common enemy until it was too late.

The abject disintegration of the Social Democrats was saved only by their courageous vote, on March 23, against the Enabling Bill that gave Hitler absolute dictatorial power.

That, however, did not prevent them, even later, from pitiful attempts to maintain themselves within the illegitimate legality of Hitler's regime, to the point of sending out emissaries to tone down the anti-Nazi propaganda of socialist parties abroad, and of voting for Hitler's "peace declaration" on May 17.

FROM WITHOUT, Hitler could have been toppled in 1938, before he was ready for war, had not England and France succumbed to his demands through their acquiescence, they handed him bloodless victories which helped him capture the hearts and minds of nearly all Germans, forcing the few who continued to oppose him into the position of traitors.

Hitler's destruction, that Hitler brought on his own people, falls only after the mass murder he committed on the Jews and the destruction and death he rained upon the Soviet Union. He left Germany not only physically ruined, but stripped of its self-respect, ashamed of its place in human history, uncertain of its identity, seeking refuge in the compulsive reconstruction of material damage and in supra-national political entities — Europe, the Atlantic Alliance and the pseudo-family of socialist states.

The physical rebuilding of the two Germanys has been little short of miraculous. Indeed, the conservative Bavarian leader Franz-Josef Strauss was able to exclaim: "We are again somebody" and "We no longer want to be reminded by everybody of our past."

Yet the past continues to haunt the Germans in innumerable ways. It is they, more than anyone else, who continue to ask how it could have happened, who they are, what they want to be.

INSECURITY — in large part, no doubt, because the Second Republic that arose out of defeat did not represent a complete break with the past — is revealed in the plaintive cry, commonly heard, that one must finally and at long last, "draw a line under the past." Only those who are uncertain about their

Unleashing the monster



There has been no substantial break with the past. Therefore, West German democracy must continue to be subject to question'

present and future feel compelled to close the book on their past.

The Federal Republic of Germany today is a functioning parliamentary democracy. Freedoms have been achieved that would look strange in some other, much longer-established, democracies.

Nevertheless, talking to Germans, reading their papers, watching their television, one gets the impression that their democracy is institutionalized, a product of "law and order" established and secured from above, rather than firmly rooted in the consciousness of the people.

The constitution is a substitute for an amputated sense of national identity and for a tradition that can neither be a source of pride and guidance for present conduct and future aims nor be denied.

Significantly, perhaps, the German internal security force is called the *Verfassungsschutz* — the defence force of the constitution.

Germany — West Germany, that is, for East Germany is another story — is democratic. But its democracy remains rootless,

despite the earnest attempt to establish it firmly and forever. It is a democracy implanted from above, a matter of accommodating the Allied occupying powers and acquiescing in their "re-education."

It was not, as in other Western countries, the result of a victorious revolution or a struggle for national liberation.

DEMOCRACY, therefore, is fragile in West Germany. For West Germany has not broken with its past — the judiciary, the officialdom and administration, the legal corpus and much else have been carried over unchanged. There remains continuity under the surface of change.

Not for nothing did Heinrich Böll, Nobel laureate in literature, wonder how all those who had applauded Hitler became democrats overnight.

Germany today, of course, is not the Germany of the past. There is an earnest effort to be democratic and, especially among the younger generation, to shed any chauvinism.

Bonn is neither the Berlin of Bismarck and the Kaiser, nor is it Weimar. It is certainly not the Berlin or the Nuremberg of Hitler, even if one can find anti-Semitism without Jews and, as Henryk Broder said, even without anti-Semites.

Germans talk of *vergangenheitsbewältigung* — of "overcoming" the past, but *bewältigung* also means "to cope with," "to accommodate."

Few, it seems, realize fully that one cannot cope with the past if one tries to accommodate it. What is lacking, to this day is that clear break

with the past that might have heralded a truly new beginning, a genuine atonement for the past, that might have wiped out the collective shame of which Theodor Heuss, the first president of the Federal Republic, spoke. By now it is too late to make such a break.

The few remaining trials of Nazi criminals drag out endlessly, and the accused are acquitted on grounds that make a mockery of justice, law and criminal procedure, while the victims of the murderers are slandered and held up to ridicule. Old-time Nazis, "loyal state servants" all, continue to receive their pensions. Many continue to be held in high esteem — a continuation of the story which began with Konrad Adenauer's secretary of state Hans Globke, the commentator of the Nuremberg race laws, and which continues to this day.

Indeed, the Bundestag, on the day of its dissolution last month, had no more urgent business than to pass a unanimous appeal to release the last four war criminals — without so much as a thought, even by the Social Democrats, of the bill to prohibit neo-Nazi propaganda that Auschwitz was a lie.

THERE HAS BEEN no substantial break with the past. Therefore West German democracy must continue to be subject to question — by Germans more than by anyone else. It remains a democracy on probation, at least until the generation that lived through Hitler and the horror and its consequences recede into the distant past.

For Jews and Israelis, that past is unlikely to recede. No nation can ever forget the extinction of one-third of its people — the third that was, in many respects, its most vibrant component.

As time goes on the Holocaust becomes more deeply seared into our national memory. As the generation of the survivors ages and dies out, it seems, personal grief and injury of body and soul becomes submerged in a broader sense of national amputation.

We Israelis of the generation that participated in building the State of Israel and of the generation that was born into it do not yet fully comprehend the ultimate consequences of the Holocaust. There is a theory in Israel — and, in a perverted sense, in Germany — that the State of Israel is the direct result of the Holocaust, implying that without the Holocaust Israel would never have come into being.

In Germany, this causal link is taken to establish a secondary, indirect responsibility of the Germans for the fate of the Palestinians. But one might as plausibly claim that the Nazi regime and the war it unleashed — which also led to the dissolution of the British Empire — is responsible too, for the millions who died and became refugees on the Indian sub-continent, to give but one example.

HITLER'S "final solution" which barely failed to exterminate the Jewish people in Europe, had an insufficiently recognized, though fundamental, effect on the Zionist endeavour and its creation, Israel.

With two-thirds of European Jewry murdered, the human reservoir of Zionism as a political movement of national liberation and social renaissance was decimated.

Outside of Europe — the cradle of movements for national self-determination — there was no political Zionism of significance. In its competition with assimilationist trends, with sectarian religious orthodoxy, with universalist or nationally — Jewish — oriented socialism, Zionism's mainstream was humanist, libertarian, secular and democratic as well as nationalist. In our rejection of the Jewishness of the Diaspora, we called ourselves "Hebrews" then.

Outside Europe, there was no political Zionism to speak of. There was "love of Zion," which had existed for 2,000 years without any consequence beyond prayer and, for a few, the search for a burial place in the Holy Land.

For a generation, the old values of political Zionism still held. There was an heroic, almost superhuman effort to integrate the multitudes who came from the Oriental lands where "love of Zion" had been alive to the point of messianic ecstasy.

However, there had in those lands been no tradition of pride in political nationhood, no effort or need to draw upon the rich fount of Jewish ethics to advance universal humanist ideals, no longing for democracy as the precondition for equality.

THE EFFORT at integration assumed bureaucratic, institutionalized, paternalistic — and, thereby, undemocratic — forms. The human mainspring that might have kept political Zionism moving was burned in Auschwitz and Maidanek, in Treblinka and Sobibor.

With the vanguard of incipient Jewish nationhood gone forever, the "real" Zionism in Israel that was engaged in an endless struggle for survival and material nation-building, gradually lost its human face. A new generation, partly emancipated from the economic, social and ideological patronage to which their fathers had been subjected, grew up.

That generation rejected, with however little articulation, the values which they saw as the ideological superstructure of their discrimination. They became receptive to nationalistic rhetoric as a substitute for libertarian national pride, to authoritarian leadership in place of critical discourse in which they never had a chance to participate, to a romantic-mythical return to "Jewish," and their own Diaspora roots, instead of absorbing and integrating the universal values of millennia-old traditions into a reborn national identity.

Hitler and his henchmen — the Himmlers and Heydrichs, the Eichmanns and the Kochs — have not succeeded in extinguishing the Jewish people. The plight of the pitiful remnants they left behind may even have accelerated the establishment of a Jewish state.

But the extinction of those who might have been its constant fountainhead of renewal may have made the Zionist endeavour prematurely finite — a Levantine state among others in the Middle East, or a Jewish Diaspora community among others in the world.

Renaissance, if it comes, will be long in coming — and it will not be the same as it might have been.

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Tuesday, February 1 at 8 p.m.: General Meeting. Election of Steering Committee.

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THE GAME OF THE NAME

By HIRSH GOODMAN

THE AMERICANS are beside themselves. Last week they were convinced that agreement in principle on the conditions of Israel's withdrawal had been reached, and then they were apparently slapped in the face by Israel's demand for three to five early-warning stations on Lebanese territory.

In fact, Israel's demand should have come as no surprise. From the very outset, Israel had demanded early-warning stations. The Americans never took the demand very seriously, being convinced that this was part of Israel's negotiating strategy.

Moreover, there were many Israelis who shared this view. Among them were several ministers, and many within the defence establishment.

They, and the Americans, had underestimated the resolve of Defence Minister Ariel Sharon to come away from the negotiating table with as many tangible fruits of victory as possible to justify this controversial war, and to stymie any possible impact of the state inquiry commission's report on Sabra and Shatila.

From the outset, Sharon (and probably Prime Minister Menachem Begin, too) has stated that he will settle for nothing less than normalization; a state of *de facto* peace; iron-clad security arrangements for the Galilee, including early-warning stations; and the right to patrol Lebanese air and sea space; a total withdrawal of the

Syrians and the PLO; a full exchange of prisoners; and a guarantee for the independent status of Major Sa'ad Haddad's forces in Southern Lebanon, even though he himself was not committed to the future of Haddad.

Each of these items carried equal weight and Sharon insists that all these conditions must be satisfied before the IDF pulls back. The only acceptable changes would be semantic.

SHARON'S RESOLVE to include the early-warning stations does not automatically mean that the demand is feasible. Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan said on Tuesday night that the stations were necessary, and went to great lengths to justify his claim. An electronic station in the region of Jebel Baruk would give Israel eyes where now it suffers from myopia (in the direction of Iraq and Syria). In Nabatiye and Sidon Israel wants a military presence which would effectively prevent the return of the PLO to the south of the country.

It seems highly improbable that the Syrians will agree, even if the Lebanese do, to an early-warning station on Jebel Baruk. There is no way the Syrians are going to



Menachem Begin

withdraw from Lebanon and leave the IDF in a better military position vis-à-vis Syria's own defences. What incentive could Syria possibly have to withdraw entirely from Lebanon and make itself more vulnerable to Israel as a result?

Israel could probably do without the electronic station at Jebel Baruk. A station there would certainly be to Israel's advantage, as would a station in Turkey and another in Iran, but it hardly seems likely that if Israel attained all else at the negotiating table, it would risk a total breakdown of relations with Lebanon and the U.S. over Jebel Baruk.

The case of the other two stations — at Sidon and Nabatiye — is different. In fact, Israel does not want early-warning stations there at all; rather it wants a military presence, with soldiers keeping track of what is happening in the south. Israel would like to have recognized bases in these two key former PLO centres so that travel by Israeli military vehicles through Southern Lebanon will not be seen as abnormal, but rather as commonplace; so that soldiers based there can maintain close contacts with local inhabitants who always know what is going on.

IF THE negotiators decide to rename these two bases "liaison of-



Ariel Sharon

fices," the Lebanese will probably find it easier to agree. After all, it is logical that Israel maintain some type of military office to maintain contact with the Lebanese Army and the Multinational Force (at least for a transition period until

security norms for southern Lebanon have been established and kinks ironed out) if the deterrent force is to be taken seriously by the PLO.

This formula would probably be acceptable to the Syrians, too, for it could in no way be interpreted as a military threat to Syria. It may even justify a Syrian request for similar bases in areas of strategic interest to that country.

While Lebanon would obviously prefer a total withdrawal of all foreign forces (excluding the Multinational Force) from its territory, it could live with a limited Israeli and Syrian presence, especially if there was a time limit on the presence and if the Lebanese knew that there was no alternative.

BASICALLY, therefore, the problem could be solved by using different words. The question is whether Israel really wants to resolve the issue, or whether the early-warning stations are not simply a ploy to prolong the negotiating process still further.

There are those who say that Begin and Sharon would rather not conclude any agreement on Lebanon until the political future of

the government is clearer. Any benefits derived by Begin from a breakthrough now could be washed away by the findings of the commission; conversely, success in Lebanon could be an electoral asset if new elections are dictated by the findings of the commission.

There are others who say that the government is holding the Lebanese talks hostage, and that Israel will relent only when American pressure to conform with the Reagan Peace Plan is relaxed.

They could all be wrong. Perhaps it is dangerous to interpret events instead of accepting them at face value. Begin and Sharon need to produce a success. They have to secure a long-term security for northern Israel or they will have lost their credibility. They will not settle for a cosmetic solution, for there is no way they can risk the PLO returning to South Lebanon, even if this means a long, long stay for the IDF.

There is both a case for the early warning station and a solution to the problems they have caused. Perhaps if there was less rhetoric and less interpretation, a mutually acceptable solution could be found without Israel and America having to go through yet another bout of fraternal infighting.

There are, after all, enough real issues to fight about.

The writer is the defence correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

ON DECEMBER 9, 1969, then Secretary of State William Rogers launched a detailed Arab-Israeli peace initiative which quickly became known as the Rogers Plan. How did the Israeli government of Prime Minister Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban respond?

Gideon Rafael, the retired Israeli diplomat, succinctly captured the essence of the Israeli response in his first-rate *Destination Peace: Three Decades of Israeli Foreign Policy*, published in 1981: "The government, aroused, called Ambassador (Yitzhak) Rabin home for consultations," Rafael wrote. "He urged a vigorous public rejection of the Rogers Plan, which he castigated as an attempt on the very existence of Israel."

On December 22, the cabinet, in fact, rejected the Rogers Plan stating "that it prejudices the chances of establishing peace; disregards the essential need to determine secure and agreed borders through the signing of peace treaties by direct negotiations; affects Israel's sovereign rights and security in its proposals for the solution of the refugee question and the status of Jerusalem."

Pushing Reagan's peace plan

By WOLF BLITZER



Ronald Reagan

"If these proposals were carried out," wrote Rafael, "Israel's security and peace would be in grave danger. Israel will not be sacrificed by any power policy, and will reject any attempt to impose a forced solution upon it."

Rafael said the Israeli government at that time did not realize that the Rogers initiative was a warning sign, pointing to Washington's resolve to terminate the escalation of fighting and the widening of the Soviet involvement in the region.

"It chose to believe that it was one of those sporadic and misguided outbursts of pent-up State Department energy destined to evaporate under the heat of Arab-Israeli contrariness," he wrote.

WHAT RAFAEL had to say about the Labour-led government could probably be said about the reaction of the Likud-led coalition to President Ronald Reagan's September 1 Middle East peace initiative as well.

From Prime Minister Menachem Begin on down, there is no shortage of senior Israeli officials who believe wholeheartedly that the Rogers Plan will simply fade away — as did the Rogers Plan — if Israel continues to hang tough in its opposition.

But Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz — the latter being the key author of the September 1 proposals — have insisted in recent days that they have absolutely no intention of giving up, despite all the problems. Reagan included only a few words on the Middle East in his nearly one-hour-long State of the Union address to Congress this week. But among them was a clear reiteration of his peace initiative.

"All the people of the Middle East should know that, in the year ahead, we will not flag in our efforts to build on that (Camp David) foundation to bring them the blessings of peace," he said.

Shultz, too, has been firm in refusing to move away from the initiative. He has made this clear during closed meetings with members of Congress, the American Jewish leadership and others. He said as much during a recent interview with Bernard Gwertzman, the diplomatic correspondent of *The New York Times*. The interview was contained in a revealing portrait of Shultz prepared for *The Times* Sunday Magazine.

Shultz said that when he had originally discussed the plan with the president, he insisted that "you shouldn't start unless you're prepared for a long haul. You've got to be steady, firm, patient and prepared to stay with it. We talked about that extensively with the president, and we are prepared to stay with it."

IN THE interview, Shultz also explained his concept of a proper role for the U.S. as mediator in the dispute.

"There is an image in some people's mind," he said, "that what a mediator does is pass messages back and forth between people and be somebody who convenes meetings. A good mediator is very active with all the parties to the dispute and... makes suggestions, at times privately, at times publicly, depending upon what the mediator thinks is going to advance the process."

That, naturally, is the thrust of the U.S. mediation role right now in trying to remove all foreign forces from Lebanon. Thus, the embattled U.S. envoy Philip Habib has refused simply to carry messages.

Without much success so far, he has been very actively involved in coming up with ideas — usually not to Israel's liking. The talks, predictably, are not going to make much headway without Israeli approval.

Habib's inability to get the job done in recent months resulted in a lead editorial in *The New York Times* on January 26 calling on Reagan to appoint former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the highly visible Middle East slot. That editorial represented an embarrassing slap in Habib's face.

If serious negotiations should get off the ground in the near future on the more fundamental Arab-Israeli issues — an unlikely prospect right now — Shultz and company can be expected to follow a very activist policy. Why?

According to Gwertzman, the president, in an Oval Office chat with Shultz, had this to say on the day Shultz was sworn in as secretary of state: "You have to put the Palestinian issue at the top of your agenda."

Shultz followed orders. On the very next day, the former university professor began to convene seminars on the Middle East. He invited specialists from the outside — led by Kissinger — to his office, spending most of the time simply listening and absorbing. The Reagan initiative was the result.

BUT WHAT is important to remember is that both Reagan and Shultz — and Habib for that matter — are all really novices when it comes to the Middle East. Habib's earlier professional career in the State Department was spent mostly on the Far East. It has only been in recent years that he has become involved in the tangled web of Arab-Israeli politics.

Although highly talented, he is no Henry Kissinger or Joseph Sisco when it comes to the Middle East. At the highest levels of the Reagan Administration, there are

no real Middle East experts. In fact, very few of these senior men — Reagan, Shultz, Vice President George Bush, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, National Security Adviser William Clark and White House aides Michael Deaver, Ed Meese and James Baker — have any real or foreign policy expertise at all. For them, all of these headaches involving the Middle East are relatively new subjects to be learned.

Seasoned political observers in Washington believe that this lack of experience in the region probably resulted in Reagan's speedy decision to attach his own name to the September 1 plan. More knowledgeable people, it is now said, would have cautioned him against going too far in pursuing such an ambitious and risky scheme in the Middle East. Senior aides are supposed to protect their boss from potentially embarrassing positions. "Bar-the-top" officials surrounding Reagan were groping for a quick-fix victory for the president — foreign policy breakthrough that would enhance his administration's reputation.

Had not Habib managed to secure the peaceful withdrawal of the PLO from West Beirut in August? That had been considered by the administration an almost impossible task only a few weeks earlier. By September 1, Habib's image was riding high. Reagan, therefore, decided to go all the way in those heady days.

NOW THAT they have gone this far, the president and Shultz are not yet ready to give up. Disappointed and disgruntled by the slow pace of the Lebanese talks, they are still pressing ahead.

As part of his effort, Reagan has decided to broaden his earlier scheduled meeting next Wednesday at the White House with a delegation from the World Jewish Congress to include more than 150 other national Jewish leaders. Originally, Reagan was due to receive only a small delegation from the World Jewish Congress, led by President Edgar Bronfman.

But in the wake of widespread media reports in the U.S. and Israel of a potential crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations, Reagan and his aides have decided to invite the other Jewish leaders to the session as well. For months, they had been pressing for a meeting with Reagan. They will come from the Republican Jewish leadership as well as from the major established Jewish organizations.

According to well-placed U.S. officials, the president will seek to win their support for his administration's efforts to remove all foreign forces from Lebanon and to achieve a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace, based on his Middle East peace initiative. But given the mood of the Jewish establishment in the U.S., he is not likely to meet with much success.

Reagan's decision to meet with the expanded group signalled an apparent backing away by the administration — for the time being — of an all-out confrontation with Israel. But Reagan can come up with surprises. Few, indeed, thought he would be so bold as to release his peace plan.

There have been suggestions in recent days that Reagan should emulate the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower by threatening economic sanctions against Israel unless it quits Lebanon immediately. Shultz, the other day, denied that Reagan is likely to go that far. At the same time, however, he did not flatly rule it out.

The writer is Washington correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

ariel

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Tradition of justice

By ELIYAHU WHITE

IN HIS thought-provoking article "Judaism and politics" (January 18, 1983), Mordechai Nisan opens with the claim that "... contact with the Land of Israel established the principle that the presence of non-Jews in the country is... irrelevant to the... right of the Jews to... possess the Land." He refers to Genesis 12:6-7.

Passing over the fact that Mr. Nisan made "contact with the Land," rather than "God," the subject of his sentence, I would ask how he deals, for example, with Gen. 15:16, where the Lord God says that He has delayed Abraham (or Jewish) possession of the Land, because the iniquity of the indigenous inhabitants was not yet full. At this initial stage at least, the Bible relates the time of Jewish possession of the Land to the condition of local gentiles, and not exclusively to Israel's "right" — a strangely Western-sounding term — to the Land.

Moreover, a careful exegete might well be wary of surmising that the wickedness and idolatries of the inhabitants (see Lev. 18:24-25 and Deut. 9:4-5 and 18:12), which preceded God's explicit calls for the ferocity of Joshua's armies, are to be equated with the moral condition of Arab Moslems and Arab Christians today.

At this point, I must backtrack, and admit that I myself am an (anomalously) Orthodox Jew; that I believe Israel's long-term survival requires "possessing" and settling Judea and Samaria; and that Israel's return is at least incomplete before she settles her heartland — apart

from military, strategic and economic considerations.

I am convinced that regardless of the political status of Judea and Samaria, Jews are compelled to take careful account of the non-Jewish presence in our Land and beyond our borders. The dynamic of our ancient faith, if it is not to be ossified, compels us to build something new for ourselves and for our neighbours.

In doing so, we might consider that most successful Jewish head of state in the last 3,000 years: King David.

Careful reading of the biblical accounts and names (in Samuel, Kings, Chronicles, and the Psalms) shows that his army and his rule attracted and incorporated vast numbers of non-Jews, some of whom undoubtedly joined the congregation of Israel.

His Judaism was no mere exultation in elaborate ceremony, tribal superiority and xenophobic arrogance; it was rather an ideological and religious power of wide-ranging magnetism. David did use force, but he made music; and even his response to Nathan in II Sam. 12:1-5 revealed that his political passion was justice. "Blessed is the Lord my

rock who teaches my hands for battle, and my fingers for war" (Psalms 144) is tempered not only by Psalms 120, but also by I Chron. 22:8 and 28:3, where David testifies that God forbade him to build the Temple, because he was a man of war and had shed blood.

The leadership of King David challenges his partisans to break out from the defences of ghetto walls, even while affirming the God of Israel, the distinct integrity of the Jewish people and the peculiar laws for our Land. How futile is the effort of those who would wish to surrender the territories in order not to face Arabs.

Jews CAN indeed note that "the present Israeli administration... recognizes basic Arab freedoms in daily life, more than any minority enjoys in the Middle East." Nevertheless, wisdom and humanity on the part of our citizenry dictate understanding that our effort is incomplete unless we address ourselves further to another issue fundamental in the Arab (and human) psyche: pride and self-respect.

In short, the "right" to settle or even retain this Land, or any land,

demands a just cause. Real estate is no man's "natural right." We Jews have recently changed the status quo, and we are called upon to show that our cause is just.

Mr. Nisan writes toward the close of his article that "the tasks of politics, often involving the use of violence, can at times be achieved only by sacrificing the purity of the soul." While affirming that no soul is pure which refuses to use its might for the sake of justice, I submit that the price of a task of politics which demands "sacrificing the purity of the soul" is too high.

Raw force and cynical manipulation of interests main bodies, blow up buildings and inspire terror, grabbing headlines and often paying a quick road to rulership. But only political justice infused with personal love of God and men can build a healthy home, a strong economy and trust between neighbours, opening the patient campaign for day-to-day lawfulness and long-term greatness.

Mr. Nisan adds that "...pouring Western liberal ideas into Jewish vessels, and serving them up as Jewish, is dishonest and dangerous." But one must not mistake liberalism for majoritarianism,

income equality or the expediences of centralizing economies. One must not confuse political freedom with statist formulae for universal personal fulfillment. Even a superficial acquaintance with the classical liberal tradition of Northern Europe and America and with its achievements demands cognizance of its historical and spiritual inspiration from the anti-utopian recognition of free will and law. Classical liberalism was founded upon "... the righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him; ... do that which is lawful and right" (Ezek. 18:20-21) and "justice, justice shalt thou follow" (Deut. 16:20).

WE READ that God's covenant with Abraham, Moses and David are everlasting; but Jews here stand fragile and contingent on the current stage of history. We may not all favour a Judaism based on ancient and easily forgotten prophetic sources. Some of us might prefer, seizing upon strains in our tradition, seemingly compatible with Eastern European cynicism, Middle Eastern vengeance and militarism.

Setting Judea and Samaria is of the greatest urgency; but even more critical is how we do it — what we build. If the quoted polemics of Mr. Nisan represent the predominant sentiments of our thinking, I fear that our state will lose Judea and Samaria and much more.

The writer is a Ph.D. candidate in philosophy at the Hebrew University.

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THE YOUTH ALIYA ROUTE

By D'VORA BEN SHAUL / Jerusalem Post Reporter



Aliza Bar-On (left), Yehuda Bacon.

(Karen Ben-Zion)

the Holocaust.

These were hard times for the young Lisel. She had already witnessed her parents' pain at their loss of her brother. And she knew they must now be grieving for her, too.

On arrival in Palestine, Lisel and her group were settled at Youth Aliya's Mossad Ahava in Kiryat Bialik. While she became involved in a routine of half a day of study, half a day of work on the institute's farm, she was never free of concern for her parents.

She continued receiving letters from home until 1942, some of them asking her to try to find someone in Israel who could help them get certificates. Finally, a letter arrived saying that they were going on an extended vacation. This was a pre-arranged code and Aliza knew that they had been deported. She never heard from them again.

"Youth Aliya did everything they could for us," she says. "They gave us a warm and loving atmosphere to grow up in, and I will not forget it." But no institution could take the place of home and family, and she says that "each of us, whoever he or she is, carries the scars of that lonely, lonely time."

During the years at Mossad Ahava, the closeness that was to mark their future relationship developed between Aliza and Hanan. "We found that we needed one another very much," she says, "and we still do."

After a stint in the British Army, Hanan returned to Eretz Yisrael in 1945, and they were married. By that time Aliza, having narrowly survived an accident when a car struck her while she was riding her bicycle, had given up her studies in weaving in Kfar Ata and had taken a course at Bikur Holim hospital in Jerusalem, where she became a certified children's nurse.

ALTHOUGH Aliza Bar-On had always wanted to be an artist — to

study at Bezalel was her dream — she was not able to do so and had opted for a profession where she could be of service. She speaks warmly of the year she studied under the renowned Jerusalem physician Dr. Helen Kagan: "One learned more from her in an hour than from others in many weeks," she says.

By the early 50s, the Bar-Ons were the parents of a son and a daughter and Hanan Bar-On had started his career in the service of Israel. They were posted to New York in 1951 and remained there for four years.

From then on there were a succession of posts — Addis Ababa, Washington, Holland, then Washington again. Aliza Bar-On was a full participant in her husband's career and turned her talents to the art of becoming a hostess of repute.

"She is always in control, never flustered, and manages to give each person the feeling that he or she is the real guest of honor," says the wife of an Israeli diplomat.

Of their foreign postings, Aliza Bar-On says that the three years in Ethiopia were by far the most interesting and that the stint in Hol-

land was the hardest — they were there while the Yom Kippur War raged on and their daughter was in the army.

Today, Aliza Bar-On continues to assist her husband in his career. She also has a part-time job at Maskit and works as a volunteer for one of her favorite charities. Which charity? She wouldn't say: "This is special, and not for publication." These activities, plus her grandson, keep her busy most of the time.

Although Aliza Bar-On has always avoided publicity and has a reputation for declining interviews, she was pleased to talk about her

"foster family" — Youth Aliya — and to express again her sincere appreciation of the organization and the role it played in her life.

YEHUDA BACON did not get out of Europe at the last minute. For him there was another fate in store. At 12, he was forcibly enclosed, together with his parents and sister, in the ghetto-camp of Theresienstadt, and from there he made the long and eventful journey to Mauthausen and to Auschwitz, where, at 14, he was forced to serve with a *Sonderkommando* — one who dealt with the bodies of the inmates who had been killed in the gas chambers.

Born in Moravia, which he refers to as "that unknown and insignificant place where Freud, Mahler, Kessenberg and Spitzer were also born," Bacon was a member of a Hassidic family of pious Jews with a bent for mysticism. From his earliest childhood he liked to draw and was continually sketching the scenes he saw.

"But it was in Theresienstadt, at the age of 12, that I turned professional," he says. "A woman in the ghetto offered me a quarter of a loaf of bread in exchange for a picture of her. I accepted the commission and my career as an artist was underway."

Bacon first encountered Youth Aliya after he was released from Auschwitz in 1945. He was drastically underweight and weak, but he immediately started to draw — recording what he had seen in Auschwitz, where the mere possession of pencil or paper could have cost him his life.

In 1945, he studied art in Prague under Willi Novak, waiting for a certificate that would get him to Eretz Yisrael. Only in 1946 did the trip become a reality, and a few youngsters of 15 received certificates.

In Israel, Bacon went directly to

Mikve Yisrael to study Hebrew and agriculture, but due to the influence of Willi Novak and Prof. Hugo Bergmann, he was sent to Bezalel in Jerusalem to continue his art studies. He was one of three such gifted children who were exempt from the agricultural programme. One is now a professor of physics, another went to the music conservatory and became a musician, while Bacon remained at Bezalel where he is now a senior lecturer.

In 1961, Bacon voluntarily undertook the burden of being one of the principal witnesses in the trial of Adolf Eichmann. In a soft voice, almost dispassionately, he told the story of the unbelievable degradations, humiliations and horrors that he had undergone and witnessed. He related how his parents and sister were killed. Even the veteran press corps, gathered from around the world, blanched at the tale which the young artist unfolded and the drawings he presented in evidence.

BACON HAS HAD more than 30 one-man shows of his drawings and paintings, but the first one, staged by an American woman in 1946, was the most rewarding: It raised \$1 million for refugee relief.

Bacon tells how Youth Aliya not only brought him out of Europe, but aided him through the years with grants and scholarships which made his continued studies possible. The assistance was "at the right time and the right place."

His art has undergone several shifts throughout the years. During the first years after the Holocaust, there was only pain and horror, but in time there was a shift towards lighter, brighter scenes, with traces of the mysticism which has always been one of his principal preoccupations.

In his large, airy home in Katamon, Bacon lives with his wife, Laya, who teaches at the Hebrew University, and his two sons, a living proof of his own, personal conviction: "A man can remain a man under any circumstances. It isn't what happens to him that matters so much as what he does with it."

An enterprising life

MARSHA POMERANTZ talks to RECHA FREIER

Yashresh (from Isaiah 27:6, "He will cause to take root"). The book, which has an English version called *Let the Children Come*, is her story of the founding, and if she sounds somewhat strident about her identification with the movement, it is because the credit for many years went only to Henrietta Szold, who in fact opposed the idea at the start.

The book tells in straightforward style a story which seems surrealistic. In Berlin in 1932, Freier conceived the idea of sending young people to Palestine when a group of young people came to her and said they'd been fired from their jobs because they were Jewish.

According to her book, Jewish leaders in Palestine and in Germany told her she was crazy to suggest such a "Crusade of children." Henrietta Szold, the first president of Hadassah, then held the social welfare portfolio of the Va'ad Leumi, the ruling body of Jewish Palestine, and responded to Freier's initiative by saying that Palestine already had more of the destitute and disabled than it could handle.

When Youth Aliya was institutionalized by the Jewish Agency in cooperation with the German-Jewish youth organization Recha worked with, Szold, who was then in her seventies, became its director in Jerusalem. She was responsible for the expansion of the movement, which saved about 170,000 young Central Europeans from the Nazis, and eventually also brought thousands of young people from Asian and African countries to Israel.

The definitive history of Youth Aliya — including the role of these



Recha Freier. (Isaac Harari)

two extraordinary women — has yet to be written. Hanoah Rinot, who was the young leader of the first group that went to a kibbutz (Ein Harod in 1934), worked closely with both of them, and is convinced that the movement needed both.

Freier's passionate energy breathed life into the movement, and her dashing back and forth across the borders of Europe saved thousands. It was Szold's counting out of certificates of entry, balancing of risks, budgets, and relations with the British that gave the energy shape and established the effective operation.

FREIER STARTED out as a teacher and researcher of folk tales; by now there are many legends about her own life. One is that she stole some exit permits from Adolf Eichmann's desk to allow a group of Polish Jews out of Germany. Ma'ayan, her daughter, says it's not

true: "The real story is much more tragic than that. She had to steal the permits from the Jewish organizations to get them out."

"The year was 1939, and the Nazis were still glad to get rid of the Jews through emigration. In Berlin, they had rounded up Jews of Polish citizenship for forced labour, but would let them leave the country on the recommendation of the Jewish 'authorities.'"

The wives and mothers of the interned came to Freier, and Freier went pounding on the doors of the Jewish organizations. The only one recognized by the Gestapo was the Reichsvertretung, whose president was Leo Baeck, the leader of Progressive Judaism.

Freier quotes the organization's director, Paul Epstein, explaining why they refused to recommend that visas be given: If Polish Jews were allowed out of the labour camps, their places would eventually be taken by German Jews. It was better for the exit permits to be given directly to the German Jews, the argument went.

Meanwhile, in the camps, the Polish Jews succumbed to "heart failure": their ashes were redeemable for DM3.75.

Is this account of Freier's also one of passionate energy clashing with the compromises of social institutions? Hanoah Rinot, who was already in Palestine at the time, will only say that "no court has been invented on earth or in heaven which is fit to judge the leaders of the *Judenrat*."

Recha Freier came to Palestine with her children in 1941. Her husband, a Berlin rabbi, had escaped from Germany in 1939. After Kristallnacht, Ma'ayan says, the Gestapo had been nice enough to

"phone and tell him to disappear."

FREIER, under her shawls and blankets, seems bored with having questions shouted repeatedly in her ear. There are awkward silences in the conversation.

"I think you should write a ballad about your visit. Write about the cake and coffee. Ah, but a ballad has to end tragically — perhaps with the plate breaking."

"No, we can each write a novella. I'll write about the visit of a nice but too-inquisitive journalist, and you write about a visit to a boring lady. You can start it like this: 'I was at the home of Mrs. Recha Freier, expecting a most interesting conversation, but I was disappointed. She was stubborn. I regretted the effort. The only interesting part was the coffee and cake.'"

"Suddenly a composer came into the room, and it seemed as if things would improve. But to my regret, he only took some sugar from our table...and so on. To be continued..."



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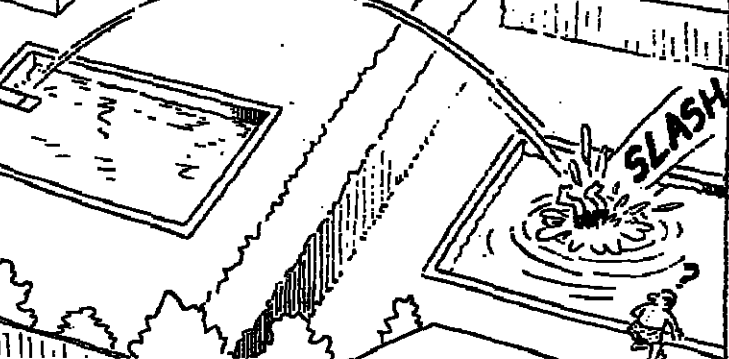
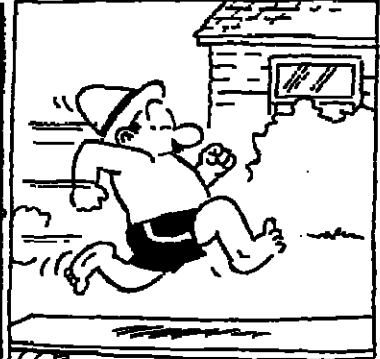
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A MARRIED friend (one of the few I have left) whom I met the other day complained that she never seemed to get through her daily chores. To cheer her up I told her that I, too, never seem to get anything done. But unlike her, if anything breaks down in my household I don't have a live-in man to fix it.

But the real difference is that living alone, if you don't get some chore or other done, who cares? Nobody will reproach you or even know that your pad is in a terrible mess, the dishes are unwashed, and the refrigerator is empty. (Except, of course, when your mother comes to town. Then everything has to be spick-and-span.)

More to the point, there is no deadline on your private life. The dishes and mess will still be there tomorrow. Also, there is probably something more important to do — if you just think of it. One of my divorced friends has often boasted of all the hours she's saved during the past six years by not tidying up her flat, and of how much more productively she spent that time, writing, drinking and having fun.

Many women I've spoken to were afraid of the little, seemingly unimportant things that can go wrong when you're on your own. A leak in the toilet will not go away by itself. You can live without selves for years, but it would be nice to put them up already.

If you sprain your ankle, who's going to take the dog out for a walk or bring you hot chicken soup? More important, who are you going to cuddle up to in winter or when things get rough?

Women are deprived by our social and educational system of learning the basic skills for living alone, for surviving.

Using an electric drill is no big deal, but if you were taught sewing at school instead of carpentry or mechanics, as I was, you may be scared stiff of anything electric. A blocked sink — or heaven forbid, a contact lens falling down the drain — can turn into a major catastrophe if you don't know how easy it is to open it up.

A recently published book entitled *Isha Lavad*, "A Woman

Alone," (Rian, IS250), extols the virtues of living alone. Living alone — something so many of us take for granted and do as a matter of course — is presented by author Naomi Gal as a grand achievement, which I somewhat resent. The book, however, does serve to focus attention on a growing phenomenon: Living on one's own is becoming more and more a part of Israeli life.

Society in Israel is still so family-oriented that insurmountable obstacles are heaped before anyone trying to make it alone. Let's face it, you're still not regarded — legally, socially or economically — as a "complete" human being without some male hovering somewhere in the background.

We may be learning to cope with all kinds of everyday problems and even with nagging aunts or neighbours who always expect one to marry the last man they saw coming out of one's flat. But it's still difficult to go out alone at night, even to a movie, and not to mention to a good restaurant. Can you imagine an elegantly dressed, made-up woman entering an expensive restaurant alone? It's practically unheard of.

Entering a pub alone can be very unpleasant if you don't immediately meet someone you know inside, or have the definite air of expecting someone soon.

After a certain age in Israel, you're considered a failure if you're single. Single parenthood is far from being accepted and that makes having children a considerable problem as well. And on top of having no one supportive to come home to, and the constant strife of muddling through life alone, you have to deal with the inevitable guilt stemming from not living up to your family's and society's expectations.

You have to have a certain kind of mentality for not merely coping with, but enjoying life alone. People are so very different; some may never be happy alone or accept it as a natural way of life. On the other hand, you may have no choice and then you'd better get used to it and learn to like it.

There is nothing worse than feeling that a great abyss has opened in your life, and trying desperately to



Going it alone

Can a woman make it on her own, despite prevailing attitudes? Michal Yudelman answers: yes. However, Janet Segal and her friends (below) have reservations.

IT WAS 1:00 a.m. before the last of my guests left, and as I started to clear away the dirty dishes, my mind was full of the evening's conversation.

My guests had been a group of seven people — a mixture of Anglo-Saxons and sabras — who all had three things in common: they were female, between the ages of 25 and 38, and single.

Our ages, single status, and hopes for the future were the focus of our discussion. "It's hard to believe," said Jane, a teacher, "that I came to this

country seven years ago and here I am, approaching my 31st birthday. Marriage and children weren't upmost in my mind — I was too busy being a new immigrant. Now when I look around, most of the men I fancy are married or spoken for in some way."

There was a murmur of agreement. "Maybe," another friend suggested, "we missed out because we didn't enter the army which is so central to Israeli life."

"You may have a point," said Rachel, one of the sabras among us, "but to tell you the truth, even

Israeli who have not met someone (no matter what their profession or occupation) by the time they are, let's say, 26, have a problem."

There was a consensus on three points: that Israelis have a tendency to marry young; that owing to wars and other factors such as *yerida*, there is a shortage of males in the mid-twenties-to-thirties age group; and there is a dearth of places where single people in Israel can socialize, particularly in the provinces.

Often the places that do exist seem to be more like "lonely hearts" clubs instead of comfortable, in-

timid places where one can really relax and be oneself.

An American in the group remarked that she was very conscious of the fact that Israel was a couple-oriented society.

"I don't feel right going to entertainment places alone, or being surrounded by a preponderance of females. I've noticed that any dinner parties made seem to be for couples only, or at least for even numbers of people," she said.

The Anglo-Saxons in the group felt they were in a slightly different situation from the sabras.

"You were born and raised here," one remarked to Rachel, "but for one who has had 20 or more years of English upbringing, I find I can't shrug that off, nor do I think I want to."

"I find I very often have little in common with many fellow Israelis except that we are both Jewish. So, when one talks about 'men,' one is often really talking about a minority within a minority. I daresay many men feel the same way."

"I love this country," said Sheila, a psychologist, "in spite of all its faults. But I must admit, I don't

fill it by eating, watching television, or going out with anyone you run into.

Life is so short, and we go through so many passages in it, that it should not be wasted making adjustments to society's expectations, or to a spouse who may once have been suitable but isn't anymore, or to any situation which restricts us or prevents us from growing. Between the sink and the grocery store, creativity will almost certainly perish.

There is just so much energy to spend, and if you waste it trying to adjust to the wrong framework, or on housework which nobody will notice unless you don't do it, you will never get that painting done or finish your dissertation.

Those in the know say that the most frequent fights in married life are over housework and money. Well, when you're living alone, there's much less of both. Doing with less money is a hassle but the utilization of time, on the other hand, becomes much more efficient. A hot bath is ideal while the floors are drying or the cake is baking. A home-made face-mask while watching television is great. You can really go all out to pamper yourself.

With the growing realization that you are the centre of things and that you owe it to yourself to do things your way, life can become a wonderful adventure.

"Behind every harried homemaker is a capable single woman who really knows how to enjoy herself," one twice-divorced friend always reminds me in times of doubt. And she should know.

Many women have discovered that there is no need to ever be alone for long. You can arrange your life in such a way that you're always surrounded by friends, children, dogs or cats (which are great company, as any animal-lover will tell you).

The point is that when you do want to be alone, you can be. And when you're with someone, it's because you really want to be with a certain person, not because you're afraid of being alone. If the time is ripe for the total change in your life that you've been waiting for — like

relish the prospect of winding up 40-years-old in the same situation — all my family abroad and little hope of having a family of my own. In fact, I would say the thought depresses the hell out of me!"

All agreed that they didn't want to get married just for the sake of it and settle for "second best."

We discussed whether it was possible to really establish roots here as a single person, and to continue living in Israel based on idealism alone — especially when that idealism is shaken by certain events.



Writer Naomi Gal.

a job offer abroad — you can just pick yourself up and go.

You may, however, want to watch out for slipping into a self-centred, compulsive and idiosyncratic way of life, which is all too easy when you get used to looking out for Number One. Too many people living alone reach a stage where any violation of their perfect order is not merely irritating, but intolerable.

It is really not that difficult to overcome the small, practical, everyday necessities of living alone — even changing a tire or filling up a crack in the wall. What is much harder to overcome is the general belief that women are incapable of acquiring these skills, which are too complicated for our pretty little heads to cope with.

Together with the conditioning that we cannot survive — physically or emotionally — on our own, we must "unlearn" a hell of a lot of things if we ever hope to make it.

If you have the confidence to brave loneliness and can overcome the loss of self-esteem resulting from being suddenly alone, if you can believe in yourself and your ability to face the world undaunted (and I'm not at all sure yet that I can) — then good luck, sister. At least you have a fighting chance.

Michal Yudelman

As I put away the last cup and saucer, I realized the irony of it all. These seven women were in Israel for many reasons. The Anglo-Saxons came because of strong Zionist feelings, anti-Semitism, or out of disagreement with their home governments.

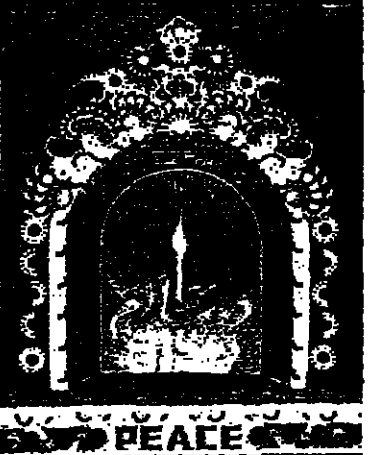
They nearly all said that while living here, the chances of meeting someone of their own faith were very good. Yet they had ultimately traded one problem for another. As one woman put it, "Israel is full of Jewish men — but they're married."

Janet Segal

Crafty

ISRAEL'S hotels are in one way or another showcases for the talents of local artists and artisans. The King Solomon Sheraton in Jerusalem has gone one better by using its spacious lobby as a studio/gallery to introduce the public to a variety of handicrafts and to the people who create them.

From Monday, (February 7) until Thursday, (February 10), the hotel lobby will be the scene of a handcraft "happening," with demonstrations of techniques in different craft media against the background of an exhibit of tapestries, hand-knitted garments, embroidery pictures, ceramics, jewelry, enamel, silver work, calligraphy and Jewish ceremonial objects.



Embroidered picture by Annette Fein.

The artisans have been brought together by a partnership called Papyrus — Daniel Azoulay and Chanan Mazal. Azoulay is a ceramicist and sculptor and Mazal,

a calligrapher and artist, specialises in illuminated manuscripts.

Among the exhibitors are Annette Fein who switched from graphic art and silk screens to embroidery and produces vivid "paintings" on black backgrounds; Dan Givon, a silversmith who makes striking Judaica objects, spinner and weaver Micky Weinroth who has recreated ancient dyeing techniques with the use of Israeli plants; and Haya Nir whose geometrically patterned hand-knits are the height of new fashion. A group collection of cut-way and embroidery items under the Begeed Ivri trade name are the works of several religious women who meet regularly under the guidance of Menuha Lavi.

Visiting hours for the handcraft exhibit are from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., with an extension on Tuesday, when artisans will be available to show their skills and answer questions from 12 noon.

G.F.C.

On the Market

BELMON toiletries importers have brought to Israel a new Lancome skin care line. Control de Lancome, for oily and combination skin types. The three-stage daily treatment includes a mild soap, cleansing toner and cream and moisturizing lotion which controls the skin's oil.

HELEN KNITS, which has recently moved to modern new facilities in Tel Aviv, presents its winter collection, prepared with the aid of sophisticated new knitting techniques. Two- and three-piece casual morning ensembles come in beige, turquoise and wine red, while elegant afternoon suits are in more subtle browns, aqua and beige.

A RANGE of men's toiletries carrying the name of the famous movie star Alain Delon, and his newest women's perfume, are now available in Israel.

D.R.

Greens

THE THIRD volume of *Green Pages*, the gardeners' guide, will be released for distribution to coincide with Tu B'Shvat celebrations.

The 134-page booklet (in Hebrew) which retails for IS165, contains information on planning and designing gardens, care of house and garden plants, hydroponics, seasonal requirements, garden furniture and equipment, a comprehensive list of nurseries, garden consultants and available courses in gardening.

Particularly useful is the guide's well-structured table on flowers which should be sown in winter and spring. The table gives both the Hebrew and Latin names of the species, the colours of flowers and leaves, the number of seeds per gram, the number of grams needed

per dunam, the sensitivities of each plant, the time of bloom and the anticipated height of the flowers.

Orders for *Green Pages* can be addressed to POB 6092, Tel Aviv 61060. Anyone placing an order in February of this year will receive a

bonus gift of a coloured poster illustrating a variety of Israeli-grown house plants.

G.F.C.

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

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Stumbling blocks

YOSEF GOELL, concluding his series on Jewish settlement in the West Bank, describes the practical considerations likely to slow the government's drive for development.

HAS THE PROCESS of Israeli settlement in the occupied territories, and primarily in Judea and Samaria, gone beyond the point of no return? Has it become well nigh irreversible, as some local and foreign observers would claim?

To attempt an answer, one must tackle the question in the two contexts it is being asked, leaving aside the ideological desirability or undesirability of large-scale Israeli settlement of all of the territories, or selected parts of them. These two contexts are the feasibility of attaining the goals set by those currently in charge of the settlement drive — 100,000 settlers within three to four years and over a million by the end of the century; and what effect attaining these goals will have on the political purposes behind the government's settlement plans.

In the beginning of this series, I wrote that the Gush Emunim-type settler and settlements have run their course. Of the 20,000 to 25,000 settlers in Judea and Samaria today — about two-thirds of them children — Gush Emunim accounts for substantially less than half.

One may choose to view Gush Emunim and its accomplishments as either analogous to the First Aliyah, the first wave of Zionist settlers who came to Turkish Palestine starting in the 1880s, set up a string of colonies and burnt themselves out within 20 years; or to the Second Aliyah, which sent on to leave a much deeper imprint on the future growth of the yishuv. What is clear in either case is that the Gush Emunim phenomenon has hit the bottom of the barrel from which its human resources are drawn.

THE GOVERNMENT'S present settlement drive and its goal of 100,000 settlers in the next few years are based on a different human reservoir: the combination of need, greed and the striving of many young Israelis for their dream house away from the claustrophobic pressures of living in the Greater Tel Aviv area.

Can the goal of 100,000 settlers be reached? There is every indication that it can, but not in the three years or so posited by the government planners. Rather, this seems to be a reasonable goal for the end of this decade. The reason for the time lag lies mainly in the fields of money and of bureaucratic friction.

The competing government leaders in charge of various aspects of the settlement drive, in their recent testimony before Knesset committees, seem to agree on one thing: that the basic investment needed to settle one family in Judea and Samaria comes to around IS\$4m. to IS\$5m. at current prices. A major critic of the government's settlement policy, Prof. Ra'anan Weitz, who heads the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department together with Herut's Mattityahu Droblies, estimates the cost at about \$100,000 per family. These two estimates are fairly close to one another.

To bring the Jewish population up from the present 20,000-25,000 to 100,000 means financing the settlement of an additional 20,000 families, an expenditure of \$2 billion. It is very unlikely that the government and the World Zionist Organization will be able to allocate such a sum during the next two to three years. It is much more feasible to spread the outlay over a longer period of seven to eight years.

The bureaucratic infighting, which is so typical of government programmes that span departmental boundaries — and which was responsible, for example, for the excruciatingly slow progress in the settlement of the Golan and the Jordan Rift Valley under the Labour governments — seems to be as bad as ever, and possibly even worse, in the Likud government.

Despite Prime Minister Begin's pro forma intervention, there is little hope that this infighting between Droblies, Agriculture's Michael Dekel and Housing's Asher Weiner, to mention only a few of the protagonists, will cease in the future. Its continuation will undoubtedly be responsible for delays of months and even years in the realization of the 100,000 goal.

Of perhaps even greater importance will be the initial difficulties in providing the infrastructure that the "quality of life" oriented settlers expect to find in their new settings. Even in the best of cases in central areas of Israel, there is always a lag of many months to several years between the completion of new housing estates and the provision of schools, kindergartens, post offices, telephones and the like. There is every reason to believe that the performance in this regard in the territories will not be better than the norm in Israel itself, and may well be worse. Settlers and home buyers who are disappointed in not finding an instant higher quality of life in the new settlements may well infect other prospective settlers with that sense of disappointment, and dissuade them from making the move.

ALL OF THESE are factors that will most likely lead to a delay of several years in attaining the goal of 100,000 settlers. This number, however, can definitely be reached by the end of the decade. When it comes to the more utopian goals of a million or more Jewish settlers in Judea and Samaria by the end of the century, we have definitely entered pie-in-the-sky land.

The first problem in regard to the higher target is that the \$2 billion assessment for 100,000 settlers turns into a minimum of \$20 billion. Perhaps it is not totally impossible to divert such an astronomical sum from other purposes over a period of 17 years, but it would require a veritable social, economic and political revolution in Israel to do it. It is enough to point out that the Likud government is not the sort that has been keen on any revolutions at all.

But an even more serious stumbling block is the problem of Jews, or rather the lack of them. One hundred thousand can reasonably be expected to move from their present locations within Israel — although even this number raises problems such as the population of Ma'aleh Adumim and Kiryat Arba with Jews from Jerusalem, thus lowering the proportion of Jews to Arabs in the disputed capital.

Getting even a few hundred thousand Jewish settlers into Judea and Samaria is simply not on the cards unless net aliya during the same period is substantially larger than that figure. To our regret, given the realities of the last decade, there would seem to be absolutely no basis for such a prognosis.

CAN THE presence of 100,000 Jewish settlers in Judea and Samaria over the next seven to eight years prevent the recurrence of another surrender of territory? Conversations with government politicians and with settlers in the territories, convey the distinct impression that the sense of urgency attached to the present settlement drive derives mainly from the trauma of Camp David and Yarmut. In that situation, a determined American president, siding with the Egyptians, forced an Israeli prime minister to agree to a retreat from all of Sinai, including those parts which even an ostensibly "dovish" Labour government had considered essential for Israel's security.

When one views the intentions of the present settlement goals in the light of Camp David and the subsequent Yarmut withdrawal, one can only conclude that the number of Israeli settlers (if we are speaking of a ratio of 100,000 Jews to 800,000 Arabs) will not be the prime factor in determining whether an Israeli prime minister will again have no choice but to succumb to American pressure.

Of much greater importance, if and when the time for another such confrontation comes, will be the degree of Israel's political, economic and military dependence on the U.S.; the extent of Arab influence over Washington policymakers; the state of Israel's image, and especially the negative effect of the settlement image in the eyes of America's political and opinion-making communities.

Also of major importance will be the personality of the incumbent American president and his views on the Palestinian question; the degree of disarray within the Israeli political leadership at the time (remember Rabin and Peres in 1975 against Kissinger and Begin, Dayan and Weizman pulling in different directions in 1978); and especially the personal determination and tenacity under pressure of the Israeli prime minister of the day.

The ability to stand up to future American pressures for withdrawal is not as hopeless as the obvious imbalance in power between client Israel and patron America would indicate. For Israel and its leadership — of all mainstream political stripes — the question of maintaining Israeli control over a substantial part of the territories and the prevention of the rise of an independent Palestine is seen as a matter of life and death. For America, the Palestinian issue is of fluctuating importance. Ironically, the experience of the past few years shows that the infusion of Jewish settlers into Judea and Samaria, alongside the indigenous Palestinian population, has had the effect, by way of the American media, of intensifying the concern of American policymakers.

To my mind, the goal of lowering the Palestinian issue on America's list of political priorities is of much greater importance than that of getting on with a provocative forced-pace Israeli settlement of the territories.

PRAGMATISTS among Herut's political leaders and in many of the settlements, when they let their hair down, often go over to speaking of a combination of Jewish settlement and Arab migration as the factors

that will eventually lead to full incorporation of the territories into Israel, despite international opposition and the limitation of Israel's own monetary and human resources.

They point out that these pragmatists dismiss the Cassandra-like prophecies of a rapid increase in the Arab population. They point out that during the 15 years of the Israeli occupation, the ratio between the two populations in the area made up of Israel proper and the territories under Israeli control has remained relatively stable, at 63 per cent Jews to 37 per cent Arabs.

These figures can be attributed to a large Arab migration from the territories that is offsetting the admittedly higher rate of Arab natural increase, they say.

LABOUR'S Ra'anan Weitz refutes these views in their three versions, which he calls "the messianic, the pragmatic and the brutal."

The messianic view, he holds, argues that a determined "greater Israel" drive on the part of the government will bring about the immigration of a million Jews from the Diaspora, akin to the mass aliya that followed the 1948 War of Independence and the creation of Israel. Weitz believes that this is self-delusion and that the events of the War of Independence period, regarding both the Jews and the Palestinian Arabs, were unique and will never be repeated.

This, he says, is especially true of the thesis advanced by the Herut "pragmatists" who believe that a combination of legal measures (not sheer force), the realities of an ever-increasing number of Jewish settlers and the push and pull factors of the Arab economy in the West Bank and in the Arab oil states will induce a growing number of Arabs to leave the territories.

Such misguided expectations, he says, are a horrendous misreading of the determination of the Arab states and of the local population to learn from and not to repeat their mistakes of 1948. At that time, the large-scale exodus of the Palestinian refugees was a response not to Israeli pressures but to a misguided Arab strategy of getting the local Arab population out of their own armies' field of fire. The aftermath of the 1967 conquest of the West Bank in which the Arab population has stayed put, and has been assisted financially by the Arab world, should be a case in point.

To illustrate the Herut "brutal approach," Weitz recounts a conversation he had with a representative of this "school of thought" about eight years ago — "with a rationality and not with the likes of a Rafal."

"The man told me: 'The next time there's a war — and rest assured that there will be a next time — there will be no problem in organizing things so that in the first two or three days, with a minimum of force, we can get an additional one million Palestinians across the Jordan and out of the West Bank.'"

Weitz says that he agreed that such a plan was definitely feasible but added: "You should be aware that one day after that war is finished, the U.S. will impose far-reaching sanctions against Israel to make sure that it beats the Soviet Union to the punch."

"It will take at most six months to bring Israel to her knees and to permit the U.S. to dictate a drastic 'solution' that will force Israel out of all of the territories. We won't get any grain, any oil and any money, not to mention arms, and that will suffice, regardless of which Israeli government is in power at the time."

Weitz claims, while adamantly refusing to identify his Herut interlocutor, that a few years later he (the Herut man) admitted that "you were right and I was wrong."

IRONICALLY, the recent settlement drive, and especially the media reports it has generated, has had a distinct and major impact that flies in the face of the official American line that "settlements are prejudicial to peace."

In the past few months a growing number of Arab leaders in the territories — and according to some reports, even King Hussein of Jordan and the PLO's Yasser Arafat — have been spurred on by the settlement drive to argue that "if the Arabs do not turn around and negotiate with Israel today, there may well be nothing left to negotiate about tomorrow."

This is certainly not the intention of the Begin government in the urgency that has informed its latest settlement campaign. But it may well be that the sense of parallel urgency that is engendering among the Arabs could in the end lead to some movement, at least to some form of interim accommodation between Israel and the Palestinians.

(This is the last in a series of four articles.)

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In it, he points out that in the Talmud, and for at least a millennium after its compilation, there is

The earliest mention of it is in a work entitled *Tikkun Issachar* by Issachar ben Mordecai Ben Sasson, who lived in the Land of Israel in the 16th century and who mentions the custom of eating figs on this day. R. Abraham Gombiner (1737-1833), the author of the well-known commentary to the *Shulchan Aruch* (31,15).

Although neither of these sources states that it should be fruit of the Land of Israel, later authorities rightly assumed that it was so. Rabbi Milcwitz adds one point that calls for comment, namely that in Europe they had to rely upon preserved fruits, for instance figs.

and from Succot to Tu B'Shvat, the nature slumbered and awoke to a renewed life with the earliest tree to blossom, the tree thereby called in Hebrew the *shaked* (the hastener), the almond.

The only exception was the one citrus fruit that grew in Israel, the *etrog*, which grows even during winter, and it was this quality which brought the rabbis to identify the *hadar* tree with the *etrog*, since "it wells (*ha-dar*) on the tree throughout the year.

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the slightest evidence in rabbinic literature to any ceremonial liturgy to be observed on this day.

The earliest mention of it is in a titled *Tikkun Issachar* by Issen ben Mordecai Ben Sasson, lived in the Land of Israel in the 16th century and who mentions custom of eating fruit on this day.

Abraham Gombiner (1737-1809) author of the well-known entry to the *Shulhan Aruch* gave it authority by stating that "among the Ashkenazim the custom prevails of eating fruit on this day" (*Tur Orach Chayyim* (31.15).

Although neither of these sources states that it should be fruit of the Land of Israel, later authorities rightly assumed that it was so. Rabbi Hilewitz adds one point that calls for comment, namely that in Europe they had to rely upon preserved fruits, for instance figs,

Israel was not available in winter. That is undoubtedly so, but the inference is that in Israel it was available, but it is not so. These were the days before refrigeration, and from Succot to Tu B'Shvat, nature slumbered and awoke to renewed life with the earliest tree to blossom, the tree thereby called in Hebrew the *shaked* (the hastener), the almond.

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THE RT. REV. George Appleton, who was Anglican archbishop in Jerusalem from 1969 to 1974, has returned as a resident scholar at Jerusalem's Ecumenical Institute at Tantur. Now aged 80, he is regarded by many as one of the leading churchmen of our time.

In some ways, Appleton never really left Jerusalem. He has visited here every six months for the last three years — "Jerusalem is always in my heart," he says.

"I listen eagerly to the news every day and I read the weekly edition of *The Jerusalem Post*. I have a very dear Arab journalist friend who writes and keeps me in touch with the hopes and fears of the people in the West Bank, and I have Israeli, British and American friends who also keep in close touch."

Looking back on his five years as Anglican archbishop he produces many vivid memories. Before Appleton left London to assume his duties here, a well-known Jewish journalist urged him to be "like a bee" — bringing news of the good things in Israel to the Arab countries, and bearing good tidings of the positive things in Arab countries to Israel.

"That is what I tried to do in my small way when I went on tours to visit my Anglican people in the other 20 countries in the Middle East."

A more vivid memory is of the Sunday evening after the El Aksa fire in August 1969, following a week of great tension and apprehension. As part of the Jerusalem Festival, Pablo Casals' *Bethlehem Cantata* was performed, with Casals himself conducting the last act.

"In response to the tremendous applause, Casals held out his arms to the huge audience and said, 'I love you, I love you all, and I'm so glad to be in the land of my Jesus.' We felt that what Casals said was the most healing thing that could have happened after that week of tension and fear."

THE SPIRIT of mutual compassion and helpfulness finds unusual expression in the Middle East, Appleton found. Following the hostilities in Amman between King Hussein and the PLO in 1970, the

Archbishop comes home

CHRISTIAN COMMENT / Oikoumenikos



George Appleton... 'Warfare or welfare?'

(Auerbach)

city was left without water, light, heat, sufficient food or stocks of medicines. The first relief lorries to arrive in the Jordanian capital were sent by the government of Israel.

Soon after, there was an opportunity to reciprocate this gesture of charity.

"Just before one of my visits to Amman, somebody called to ask if I could bring back some cholera vaccine, to help in the cholera scare at that time. The headmaster of Bishop's School in Amman told me I couldn't buy the vaccine anywhere, because it was controlled by a Jordanian government department. But a friend of his was the head of the factory where it was produced and he arranged for me to get 100,000 doses.

"When I got to the Allenby bridge, the officer in charge was suspicious of the vaccine, suggesting it might

have been tampered with, and adding, 'It may have lost its value by being brought in your car on this hot morning.'

"The boxes were as cold as when I set out, but the officer couldn't let the vaccine through. So I wandered around Jericho to find refrigerators to keep it in until it could be properly examined. A few days later I got a message from the Ministry of Health saying that the vaccine was quite clean and hadn't deteriorated, and that I could have as much of it as I wanted for my friends."

The sequel to this story was that some time later, the Jordanian who had supplied the vaccine was afflicted with a brain tumour. He was allowed to come to Jerusalem and in Hadassah Hospital he received what Appleton described as "the finest medical care that could be found in the Middle East."

Following the Yom Kippur War, Appleton asked to visit wounded prisoners of war in an Israeli military hospital. Accompanied by Bishop Najib Cubain, he shook hands with each of the over 100 Egyptian and Syrian prisoners.

"They were comfortable, but were of course all anxious to get back to their own homes. As we left one ward, a man gave a great shout in Arabic, and I asked Bishop Cubain what he had said. He replied, 'He says, to hell with war! And to that I was able to give almost as loud an 'amen' as his own shout.'

TODAY, Appleton is far more optimistic about the Middle East than many people who ask him about it. "I hope that Israel, with the withdrawal of the PLO and Syria from Beirut, will be feeling more secure and ready to be a little more adventurous in trying to find the right solution for the good and patient people of the West Bank, who in the 15 years since '67 have come to know the people of Israel."

"I won't say they have a love for Israelis, but they respect them. I think they can help the other Arab nations understand the psychological and political climate in Israel and at the same time help people in Israel to understand the feelings of the Arab nations."

"Also, in the last two years I have learned a good deal about the wonderful research going on in the Negev about living under desert conditions. For example, there are new strains of salt-resistant fruit and vegetables. All this research can be of the greatest benefit to the nations of the Middle East, fulfilling 4,000 years later the word that Abraham heard from God, that through his family there would come a blessing to all nations."

But the former archbishop also has regrets about Israel, particularly that it has become involved in the sale of arms.

"The amount spent on armaments by the whole world in a fortnight — £8 million — would be enough for a year's war on world poverty and disease, to provide clean water, education and decent homes for everyone. The world cannot afford both warfare and welfare. We've got to choose."

tended to bamboozle the public. While it may be true that the ratios of the Jewish and non-Jewish populations are nothing new, and have remained more or less unchanged for a decade or more, Israel now has a negative immigration balance. Last year the number of people who left the country and those who died exceeded the number of newcomers and births. This was the first time, such a negative balance has been recorded since statehood.

Without new waves of immigrants, the Yishuv's one source of replenishment is increasing the birth rate. As the moderator put it, hopefully the people of Israel will pay attention and do something about it. Propagation is patriotic. *Citizens, aux armes!*

Lebanon campaign closes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

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MOST IMMIGRANTS from America and Canada have one way

Warning signals

LISTENING IN... / Ze'ev Schul

demographic statistics and proceeded to differ on what to do about it.

There is the hypothetical possibility that all the non-Jewish citizens of the State of Israel could vote non-Jewish in the next elections. The House would then have a total of 43 members representing the minorities. The present 0-4 year-old age groups (non-Jewish) would be able to claim 50 per cent of all Knesset seats once they reach

voting age. At present, non-Jewish citizens account for 36 per cent of our total population.

The subject of demography and voting patterns cropped up over the issue of settlement policies. Baram, of course, was for restricting settlements efforts to within the "negotiable borders," while MK Rom was for staking claims all over. What worried me were the half-truths presented, obviously in-

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We, the undersigned, appeal to our fellow Jews to help a young *baal teshuva* in need of urgent kidney treatment. Doctors have recommended that the treatment be carried out abroad (in Switzerland). Because of the young man's worsening general situation, and his economic difficulties, we turn to the public for speedy and generous financial assistance. We proffer our prayerful blessing to all who come forth with help that they be spared all illness by the Almighty.
Rabbi David Ghelouche — Chief Rabbi of Netanya
Rabbi Ovadia Yosef — Rishon Lezion and Chief Rabbi of Israel
Please send contributions to:
1. Dr. Bahavit Sarah Druckman, Markaz Shapira 78411
2. Rabbi Moshe Evi Neriya, Kfar Harosh 38955
3. United Mizrahi Bank, coastal branch No. 452 at 12 Kfar Ha'tarmat, Netanya, account no. 471357

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Every Monday at 8:30 a.m.
Tour starts from the Schocken Institute
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For registration and further information:
Brochure: 02-831303; 02-667404,
between 8:30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

TOUR VA'ALEH
W.Z.O. Affairs and Absorption Dept.
invites
VISITORS FROM ABROAD
to a One-Day Trip to
CENTRAL GALILEE
departing from Tel Aviv
Wednesday, February 2, 1983
There is no charge for the trip but the sum of IS 150 per person will be collected to cover costs of buffet luncheon at a *moshav*.
For registration and further details call: 03-268842 or 03-258311, ext. 28
Office hours:
Sun-Thur. 8 a.m.-3 p.m.
Friday: 8 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Registration closes:
Tuesday, February 1 at 12 noon

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!
REPORT SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE CROSSWORD PUZZLE SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLE NEXT FRIDAY

What's in Two Names? By Bette Sue Cohen/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Malosko

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73 Some gait	25 Mother of Perseus	
74 Leinsdorf or Korngold	26 Conscious	
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261 shares rise by more than 5%

TEL AVIV. — It was as if the public had suffered a major case of investor amnesia yesterday. The dramatic price drops over the four sessions starting a week ago Thursday appeared to have faded into a past which most wished to forget. Yesterday marked a day which revived the hopes of those who had suffered a major erosion of their holdings.

Although most observers had expected to see some gains, even the most optimistic were stunned by the buying frenzy which took place. A full 261 securities brought off gains ranging from 5 to 15%. The 99 shares which were registered as "buyers only" gave ample proof that their owners were not prepared to sell them at a premium of 10%.

The exchange, in turn, resorted to establishing these securities as "buyers only," marking their price up by the customary 5%.

Buy orders streamed in from all over the country for mutual fund units as well as for individual shares. It became clear that mutual fund managers would have fistfuls of capital to inject into the market when it reopened yesterday. It will be recalled that the massive redemptions of mutual fund units were a part of the dramatic fall in share prices.

The tide had effectively turned and the mood of the investment community had turned from "black" to one of expectations that the current rally would last.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

Yet, there were still more than a few individuals who remained unconvinced that the rally would continue and that the gains would be consolidated at new and higher levels.

The General Share Index, including the commercial bank sector was ahead by a very respectable 3.86%. Oil shares enjoyed the single largest gain, as the group was ahead by no less than 11.7%.

Trading activity was at a high pitch and turnovers crossed the \$2.5 billion mark.

While the share market boomed, index-linked bonds moved ahead by the smallest margins on a minute turnover of just over \$75m.

The shekel was devalued by 21 agorot against the dollar.

In the commercial bank group the Big Three moved ahead by as much as 1.3%. Union Bank was up by 2.1% while Mizrahi tacked on 1.2%.

The 1.0 shares of the Finance and Trade Bank were 10% winners, as was the case with Danot. The shares of the First International Bank were 5.3% higher, while FIBI zipped ahead by 10%.

Two days ago trading in the shares of the Israel Maritime Bank was suspended following the an-

nouncement that shareholders would receive a 200% bonus. Yesterday, in an unexpected development, the Maritime Bank 0.1 shares were "sellers only" and marked down 5%.

Among mortgage banks Merav was "buyers only." The shares had previously suffered losses running into tens of percentage points.

All groups of trading participants in the rally which saw issues rising by as much as 15%.

Throughout the past week we published a list of securities registered "sellers only" for the second consecutive session. For a change, we now publish a list of shares which yesterday were "buyers only" for the second time in a row.

When trading resumes on Sunday all price restrictions in these securities will be lifted.

Cla Leasing 0.5

Aray

Galei Zohar 1.0

Atlas (new issue)

Hamasul 1.0

Dead Sea Works

Nechushat 5.0

Sunfrost 1.0

Azotim Invest.

Magen 1.0

Most active stocks

Hapovalim 3702 11,862.0 +49

Mizrahi 873 10,771.0 +10

Leumi 1386 10,025.0 +22

Shares traded \$2,525.1m.

Convertible 159.2m.

Bonds 157.8m.

Commercial Banks

Price	Volume	Change	% change
IBD p. 1	30000	-1	-3500
IBD p. 2	2183	5788	-22
IBD p. 3	2547	439	-
IBD p. 4	13400	-	-600
IBD p. 5	11000	3	-100
Union p. 4	1980	4112	+40
Union p. 5	7001	185	-26
Discount p. 1	3108	1092	-
Discount p. 2	2800	1239	-
Discount p. 3	2150	38	n.c.
Discount p. 4	306	542	+10
Mizrahi p. 1	873	10,771	+10
Mizrahi p. 2	532	10	+12
Mizrahi p. 3	14105	-	-605
Mizrahi p. 4	3570	97	-20
Mizrahi p. 5	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 6	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 7	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 8	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 9	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 10	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 11	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 12	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 13	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 14	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 15	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 16	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 17	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 18	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 19	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 20	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 21	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 22	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 23	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 24	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 25	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 26	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 27	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 28	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 29	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 30	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 31	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 32	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 33	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 34	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 35	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 36	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 37	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 38	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 39	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 40	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 41	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 42	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 43	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 44	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 45	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 46	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 47	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 48	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 49	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 50	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 51	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 52	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 53	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 54	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 55	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 56	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 57	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 58	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 59	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 60	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 61	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 62	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 63	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 64	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 65	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 66	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 67	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 68	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 69	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 70	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 71	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 72	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 73	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 74	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 75	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 76	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 77	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 78	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 79	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 80	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 81	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 82	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 83	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 84	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 85	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 86	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 87	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 88	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 89	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 90	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 91	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 92	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 93	7445	b.o.i.	-
Mizrahi p. 94	1000	7	-
Mizrahi p. 95	1386	330	+10
Mizrahi p. 96	7155	2	-555
Mizrahi p. 97	6200	13	-450
Mizrahi p. 98	356	359	-25
Mizrahi p. 99	7445	b.o.i.	-

Land, Building, Citrus

Price	Volume	Change	% change
Land p. 1	461	471	+50
Land p. 2	677	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 3	357	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 4	1507	1643	+6
Land p. 5	4090	15	-
Land p. 6	956	203	+50
Land p. 7	363	874	+25
Land p. 8	5670	170	+21
Land p. 9	1000	5	-200
Land p. 10	3250	-	-
Land p. 11	619	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 12	291	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 13	490	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 14	121	424	+100
Land p. 15	1450	39	-
Land p. 16	248	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 17	134	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 18	331	290	+9
Land p. 19	420	236	+38
Land p. 20	197	535	+18
Land p. 21	1265	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 22	312	29	-
Land p. 23	446	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 24	216	1601	+18
Land p. 25	1980	181	+100
Land p. 26	2611	213	n.c.
Land p. 27	1500	17	-
Land p. 28	2550	12	-
Land p. 29	4276	576	+38
Land p. 30	4140	-	+200
Land p. 31	4279	5	+279
Land p. 32	397	1935	+29
Land p. 33	569	3231	+80
Land p. 34	442	321	n.c.
Land p. 35	698	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 36	590	191	+30
Land p. 37	264	84	+24
Land p. 38	196	46	+19
Land p. 39	169	17	-
Land p. 40	134	1646	+9
Land p. 41	3003	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 42	1606	87	+146
Land p. 43	1557	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 44	9450	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 45	2495	27	+10
Land p. 46	545	49	+8
Land p. 47	275	87	+22
Land p. 48	171	199	+10
Land p. 49	302	27	+31
Land p. 50	379	26	-
Land p. 51	345	510	n.c.
Land p. 52	307	2564	+28
Land p. 53	217	878	+14
Land p. 54	138	1589	+17
Land p. 55	1764	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 56	924	b.o.i.	-
Land p. 57	71	230	+7
Land p. 58	966	54	+126
Land p. 59	1030	14	+120
Land p. 60	237	40	+13
Land p. 61	9358	9	+14
Land p. 62	383	297	+50
Land p. 63	292	184	+22
Land p. 64	157	41	+17
Land p. 65	1040	450	+92
Land p. 66	975	15	+1
Land p. 67	655	-	+41

Mortgage Banks

Price	Volume	Change	% change
Mortgage p. 1	1230	145	+70
Mortgage p. 2	1455	1287	+50
Mortgage p. 3	1455	-	-
Mortgage p. 4	2530	64	+230
Mortgage p. 5	4905	b.o.i.	-
Mortgage p. 6	938	b.o.i.	-
Mortgage p. 7	760	763	+70
Mortgage p. 8	880	-	-
Mortgage p. 9	1450	155	+340
Mortgage p. 10	4190	-	-
Mortgage p. 11	4720	-	-
Mortgage p. 12	2830	-	-
Mortgage p. 13	4140	20	n.c.
Mortgage p. 14	4235	83	+385
Mortgage p. 15	3925	50	+478
Mortgage p. 16	6274	32	+574
Mortgage p. 17	2564	96	+370
Mortgage p. 18	345	649	+10
Mortgage p. 19	151	2738	+11
Mortgage p. 20	945	-	+45

Insurance

Price	Volume	Change	% change
Insurance p. 1	1032	b.o.i.	-
Insurance p. 2	45300	3	+4500
Insurance p. 3	732	b.o.i.	-
Insurance p. 4	1687	3	n.c.
Insurance p. 5	1356	b.o.i.	-
Insurance p. 6	886	354	+81
Insurance p. 7	308	21	-
Insurance p. 8	1755	43	+100
Insurance p. 9	1595	6	n.c.
Insurance p. 10	893	259	+25
Insurance p. 11	522	369	+80
Insurance p. 12	363	b.o.i.	-
Insurance p. 13	2600	1587	-208
Insurance p. 14	2900	21	+240
Insurance p. 15	2020	125	+120
Insurance p. 16	4275	53	n.c.
Insurance p. 17	3672	b.o.i.	-
Insurance p. 18	3074	653	+15
Insurance p. 19	303	183	+20
Insurance p. 20	290	150	+74
Insurance p. 21	1570	65	+141
Insurance p. 22	611	b.o.i.	-
Insurance p. 23	1235	-	-
Insurance p. 24	2460	75	+147
Insurance p. 25	1400	59	+124
Insurance p. 26	1497	b.o.i.	-
Insurance p. 27	690	1884	+90
Insurance p. 28	3420	21	+20
Insurance p. 29	1965	20	+150
Insurance p. 30	504	b.o.i.	-
Insurance p. 31	293	b.o.i.	-

Services & Utilities

Price	Volume	Change	% change
Services p. 1	278	b.o.i.	-
Services p. 2	186	163	+17
Services p. 3	152	32	+17
Services p. 4	595	200	+54
Services p. 5	209	70	+239
Services p. 6	6006	-	-
Services p. 7	358	b.o.i.	-

Industrials

Price	Volume
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Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Ervn Frenkel
Editor

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Shvat 14, 5743 • Rabi-Thani 14, 1403

Locked on Lebanon

THE NEGOTIATIONS on Lebanon seem hopelessly bogged down. Only those who believe that deadlock is a necessary, and sometimes even contrived, prerequisite for bargaining compromise in this part of the world have cause for optimism. For delay in reaching agreement does not work towards Israel's advantage inside Lebanon or in relations with the U.S.

The differences that have emerged in the three-cornered talks between Israel, Lebanon, and the U.S. exist on several levels. The first is the level of the specific agenda of the talks. Here Israel's demands for elements of normalization, security arrangements in southern Lebanon, PLO and Syrian withdrawal and a role for Major Haddad, are poised against the political constraints that inhibit Lebanese flexibility. Those constraints derive from the domestic political forces playing upon President Amin Jemayel and the leverage used directly upon Lebanon by other Arab countries, notably Syria and Saudi Arabia.

A second level of difference arises from the aims and apprehensions of American diplomacy. The U.S. wants to emerge as a winner from its involvement in Lebanon. To do so it must help fashion acceptable security arrangements so that a Lebanese government can govern and so that terrorists cannot again provoke hostilities with Israel. But Washington — looking beyond Lebanon — also feels it must satisfy the demands of its suspicious Arab interlocutors, especially Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan, sternly resistant to granting Israel political profit from the war.

A third level of difference derives from the collapse of mutual trust and authentic communication between the Israel government and the Reagan administration. This gap existed before the Lebanese talks got underway. The talks have only enlarged it. Each side suspects the intentions of the other, to a degree that has already become irrational. In Washington, there is now a tendency to believe that Israel wants to remain in Lebanon and stall the talks to win time against the Reagan design to detach Israel from the West Bank. And in Jerusalem it is feared that the U.S. is determined to deny Israel "the fruits of victory" in Lebanon, and make Israel bend in order to entice Jordan into negotiations on the West Bank.

Aggravating these mutual suspicions is the special role played by Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. Disposed to perceive of Israel as almost a great power, he has bridled at Israel's dependence upon the U.S. almost from the day he took office. His denunciations of the U.S. pre-date the Lebanese war. But Israel's inability to outflank the U.S. and impose its will in Lebanon, has intensified his frustrations and sharpened his attacks.

Sharon's animus has made him almost *persona non grata* with the Reagan administration, which suspects his every move. This has prevented any coordination of positions or understanding with the U.S.

But it has also swept along Mr. Begin. The Prime Minister does not want this costly war, which escalated beyond his original perceptions, to be deprived of tangible political, as well as security, achievement. He has permitted his defence minister and chief of staff to define what that achievement must be.

In this circumstance, diplomacy has given way to a contest of wills.

The underlying irony may well be that the architect of the Lebanese war, Ariel Sharon, may now well be the chief obstacle, to Israel's capacity to extract, through diplomacy, at least some enduring gains from the war.

No alibis at Allenby

By YITZHAK TAUB

THERE WERE times this last week when one would have thought that Israel had solved all its most serious problems and that the only one remaining to be dealt with was the problem of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Overly excited speculators lost control of the activities of the exchange and things developed into an almost complete national catharsis.

Many leading political figures who have consistently attacked "stock exchange economics" were suddenly alarmed by the collapse of that same institution. There can be no other explanation for such phenomena as the appearance of Shimon Peres on television, appealing for stabilization of the stock exchange for the sake of the small investor. Even the President came forward to speak of the results of exchanging honest labour for stock exchange gambling.

But most of all, the careless and unwise investors were calling for heads to roll. They demanded punishment for those responsible for the collapse: the chairman of the stock exchange, Dr. Meir Heth, Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, the Rieger-Fishman group and others were almost burned in effigy. Typical of the hysterical, wailing nature of the Israeli is that the real culprit was never sought at all, because the seekers were afraid to look in the mirror.

The mirror would have shown many of us the picture of an enthusiastic gambler who puts faith in luck and needs no warnings.

How else can one explain the fact that a country whose national debt has reached astronomical proportions, whose economy is sick and whose exports are dwindling, whose inflation vies with South American records, was able to produce a false flush of health in its stock exchange? It is economically impossible for a nation like that to produce any real growth when the very bodies the stock certificates are supposed to represent are beset with such difficulties and the whole outlook is grim.

Of course, the bubble burst. It was also typical that many investors hurried to get out at the last minute before the collapse. The result was that whoever was not blessed with either brains or luck paid for it.

IF WE CAN leave the drama of Allenby Street for a moment, perhaps we can explain to many confused people just what this business is all about.

A stock exchange is a market where securities are bought and sold. The securities are supposed to represent either real assets or expected profits from these assets. This kind of market is supposed to separate the physical investment of a company from the financial in-

vestment of the individual. The latter is, *prima facie*, able to leave the market at any time with his investment, plus profit or minus loss in his hand. That, however, is theory. In practice, in every stock exchange, besides the real financial investors there are those who only want to link their money to a secure foundation for a short time (and in such an inflationary economy, who doesn't?) or hope to make a quick, tax-free profit. This paradoxical situation guarantees the daily activity of the market.

In Israel these two groups were joined by a not insignificant number of people who believed that they could double or even triple their investment by playing the stock market correctly. These are always the first to be hit when there is a quake in the market and are always the most surprised to discover that you can also lose on the stock exchange.

In my opinion, the current hunt for culprits is completely out of proportion. One must admit, however, that the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange is by no means a well-run market.

The trading system is such as to permit distortions of the principle of fair play, in that by determining a daily price, it allows the large banking complexes to "guess," according to the number of buy and sell orders they are holding, and to exert an influence on the future market. This can be done by directing buy and sell orders in the direction most profitable to themselves. In this way, they can slow down the growth of one stock and develop another.

The banks also, in effect, control the Israeli mutual funds, even though by law they are only the managers, or trustees for the members who hold these certificates. This allows them to exert even more influence on the course of the market. In addition to this, a limited market without the possibility of many and varied stocks is by nature vulnerable to manipulation.

Although these mutual funds were set up to protect the individual investor, they became a trap for him, because they also joined in the race for high profits. This was done through activities which, in my opinion, need thorough investigation. This race, for many, came to a sorry end.

I HAVE NO IDEA how long it will take for the market to pick up again. After a similar crash in 1977, the decline continued for almost two years. Because of the small market in Israel, some people who had the management of portfolios and who wanted to show their investors a profit developed a system of stock "running."

READERS' LETTERS

AMERICAN SCENARIO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — It seems that there is no limit to the American Administration's will to bring Israel to its knees and to force upon it the Reagan Plan, come what may. Loud noises which threaten the withdrawal of U.S. aid to Israel and the curbing of military equipment supplies, have not yet affected the Israeli leadership. Both would be running against the still-large reservoir of goodwill which the American people retain for the Jewish State. This is shown by the recent Congress resolution to improve the terms of the American financial aid to Israel.

However, the Administration is adopting sophisticated tactics aimed at destroying this remaining goodwill. The Israeli government is simply too untutored to understand the scenario that is being played out under its very eyes at this moment. The U.S. Marines are deservedly admired by the American nation and its representatives on Capitol Hill, as well as by very many Israelis. What better from the point of view of those gunning for Israel in the State Department than to engineer a flare-up between Israeli forces and the famous Marines?

There is no doubt that these forces in the U.S. Administration, certainly without the knowledge of the President, are only waiting for a single incident caused by a tense soldier on either side or, more likely, through unidentifiable terrorist

action, to proclaim the responsibility of Israel for planning and carrying out hostile action against the U.S. Marines. In the waves of understandable fury that will resound throughout the U.S. the already frightened Jewish leadership will be finally paralyzed, the public squares of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv will be filled by crowds of horrified Israeli citizens and the Arabists of the State Department will have a field day.

The Israeli leadership should wake up to this and without delay unilaterally withdraw Israeli forces a kilometre or two beyond the lines of vision of the U.S. forces, and avoid this bitter trap before it is too late.

ZEEV WEIL

Jerusalem.

NO DISCRIMINATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In your edition of Monday, January 24, an article appeared quoting me as if I had said that if the girl, Tagrid Abu Halaf, had come from Rehavia, a place would have certainly been found for her in Hadassah Hospital's dialysis programme.

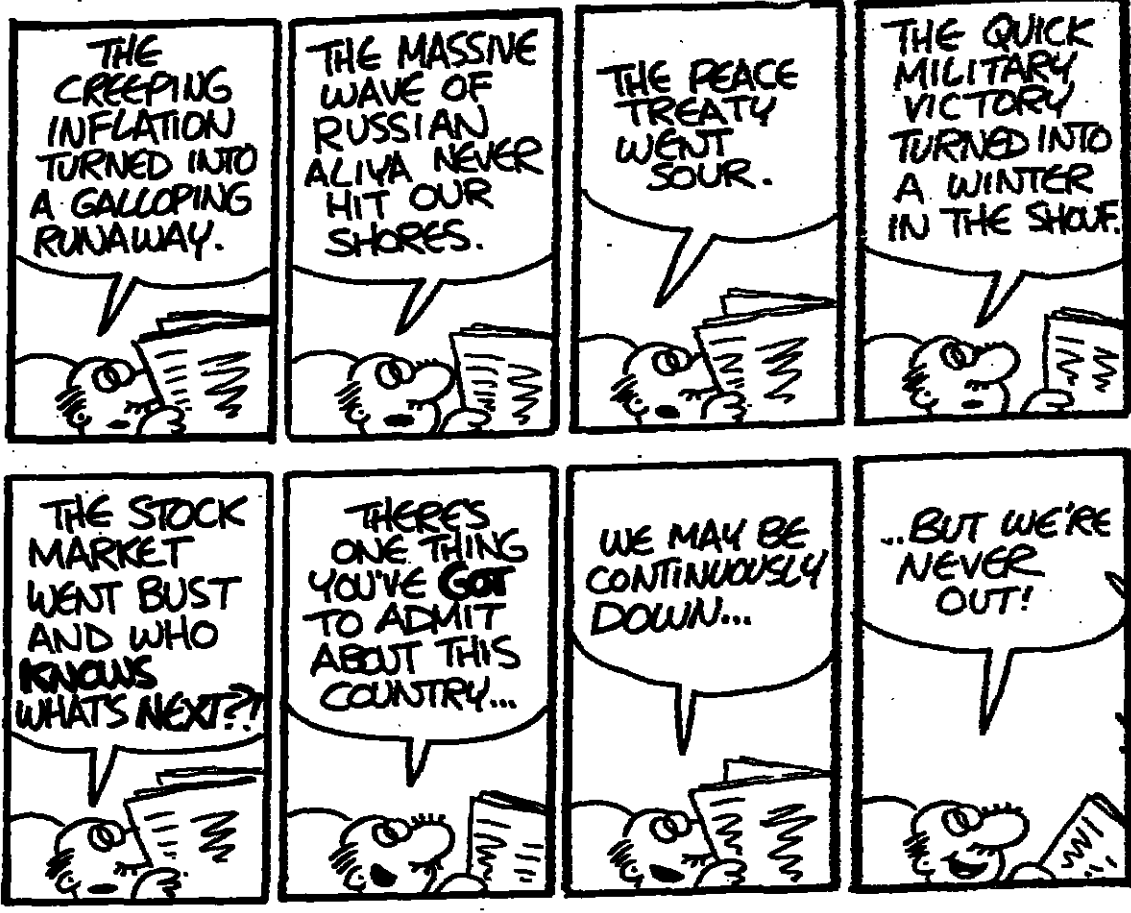
Publication of this was the result of a misunderstanding. I absolutely did not say that Hadassah Hospital discriminates between Arabs and Jews in its medical care.

We at the Health Ministry are well aware of Hadassah Hospital's great contribution to the medical care of the Arab, as well as the Jewish population.

DYORA GANANI-ELAD
Health Ministry Spokeswoman
Jerusalem.

PENFRIENDS
ODDRUN HANNISDAL (25), of GMS P.O. Box 4100, Kongsrad, 4601 Kristiansand, Norway, is a student who has visited Israel and would like to have penfriends here.

The Friday Dry Bones



This means that an effort is made to create a demand and an upward trend for a particular stock. Whereupon the initiators of the "run" get out with a handsome profit, leaving those who took the bait of an easy profit to their fate. These stock runs were not watched carefully enough by the stock exchange, where the internal supervision is in need of a shake-up so that the Finance Ministry does not have to interfere again.

The market is composed of several layers. First of all, come government and near-government bonds, regulated by the Bank of Israel which guarantees a stable, liquid stock. However, if these bonds are not held until maturity, the profit is very modest.

The second layer is the shares of the three big banks, which are regulated by the banks themselves in a manner deserving the highest praise, especially in a general shakeout such as we have just experienced. During this critical week, the shares of these banks actually continued to increase in value.

The third layer includes all the other securities on the market: options, capital notes, etc. These securities are usually only partly developed and are particularly vulnerable to unpredictable fluctuations, to running, and to the speculation which gives the impression that the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange is actually a gambling casino.

There are also the mutual funds (about 90 of them). They are not a part of the exchange, but invest in the market in order to get backing for the certificates they issue. Their purpose is to allow the small investor to spread his investment over different kinds of securities.

WHILE THERE is much to say about the management and supervision of the market, and about the policies of Finance Minister Aridor which permitted some people to become very wealthy while fuelling the fires of speculation, none of these factors is to be blamed for the current crisis.

Dr. Heth was fulfilling his duties in an exemplary manner, in allowing his warnings to leak out gradually from the inner rooms of the exchange to reach the ears of the public, because he could find no internal solution that would rein in the run-away speculation.

The Treasury and certain members of the Knesset wanted to correct some of the distortions in the market and in elements close to it. In particular, they wanted to straighten out the matter of the mutual funds, whose trustees are supposed to protect the interests of the investors and not those of the managers. There was also alarm among speculators. They felt that the rug was going to be pulled from under some of their expectations, and wanted to get out fast.

Only the misplaced silence of the Securities Authority gives one pause. A little more curiosity and a bit more insistence on reports right from the start might perhaps have revealed something of the dark side of the Stock Exchange. But this authority, like other government bodies, is wary of the interference of the Treasury in their management.

It is clear, *ex post facto*, that what was needed was a mild medicine at the outset, rather than a strong one which as it turned out, harmed the patient even before it was taken. There only remains the claim that "it was not the right time for this kind of action." I think this is a mistake, for control and supervision always have an effect and it is preferable for this to happen sooner rather than later.

ONE THING more might be added and that is that the newspapers are full of hopes that the banks and the mutual funds will stabilize the market. The very existence of these hopes points to serious defects, if not malfeasance. A bank is not permitted to use the money of its depositors in order to prop up securities in a plunging market. As a depositor, I am scared of the pos-

sibility that the bank will become the salvation of the speculators. As a holder of bank shares, I also do not want the money I invested in solid securities to be used in the speculative way those who want to save the market are asking the banks to use them.

The banks will be well advised to take care of their own interests and leave the stock market to find the level appropriate to the economy of this country and to the companies that operate in it.

I was happy to hear the finance minister say that the banks are solid. This was a clear hint that the government will stand behind the banks but that the banks should not place their support behind undeserving sectors. He also assured the public that the taxpayers' money will not be used to support speculation.

As for the mutual funds, they too should look to their legitimate interests and not get mixed up in things that aren't their business. Of course, they can take action that will help to protect the holders of their certificates, but they must not allow themselves to be influenced by external considerations.

Every mutual fund has a trustee who is supposed to represent the wishes of the holders. To my mind, these trustees have been far too inactive in the past.

THIS IS being written while it is still not clear whether the exchange will stabilize or not. For that reason small investors, the traditional widow, orphan and pensioner, should be warned that this is the time to stay away from the Stock Exchange, and that if they have any money invested, they may still be able to get it out. There are plenty of safe alternatives for them.

To speculators, I can only say that anyone who is willing to sell his trousers in order to gamble on the stock market should certainly not be surprised to find himself standing on Allenby Street in his underpants. More important still, the large investor needs to understand that there are no safe investments of a speculative nature. He must be prepared to lose the same amount as he hopes to win. In other words, "There's no such thing as a free lunch."

The writer is a former chairman of the Securities Authority.

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